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Charges on El Salvador Make U.S. Data an Issue

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department, in response to increasingly sharp criticism of El Salvador's government, has begun questioning American news reports of atrocities in that nation on a case-by-case basis.

The question of how American diplomats gather information abroad and what the State Department does with it has become the focus of congressional and public attention this week as members of the House and Senate hold hearings on the administration's recent decision to certify that El Salvador had been making progress in reducing violence and human rights violations.

With elections set for March 28 in El Salvador, the issues of Washington's policy toward the military-civilian junta and how that junta is running the country are also generating heated exchanges within the United States. Some foreign policy interest groups with research facilities of their own have become more outspoken in opposing U.S. policy, prompting the administration to counter with attempts to influence public opinion.

Absent from information offered by the administration, however, has been evidence of the buildup in weapons in El Salvador that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. mentioned in testimony Tuesday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Haig said Tuesday, and the State Department reiterated Wednesday, the belief that the supply of arms to the rebels, who are supported by Nicaragua and Cuba, was approaching the high levels reached before a guerrilla offensive against the Salvadoran government was launched a year ago.

Asked Wednesday by reporters to offer evidence of the weapons buildup and of the sources of the weapons, Alan D. Romberg, the deputy

State Department spokesman, said: "I don't have anything specific for you at the moment other than to indicate that the statements represent a clear consensus by those accumulating and assessing data. In general the arms buildup has been approaching that of just prior to the guerrillas' general offensive of last year, which is to say, several hundred tons a month. I don't have any further details."

Pressed further, Mr. Romberg said, "Obviously in sensitive matters, even giving you a general approach represents a certain degree of sensitivity."

Honduras, Costa Rica and El Salvador have formed a political alliance apparently aimed at bolstering the Salvadoran junta and isolating Nicaragua. Page 2.

ers, even giving you a general approach represents a certain degree of sensitivity. Apart from aerial and satellite surveillance, diplomats and intelligence agents in El Salvador have access to a range of sources, according to State Department officials. Refugees, deserters from guerrilla forces, Salvadoran military men, the other governments, the local press, church and welfare organizations and journalists all provide the embassy in San Salvador with information that diplomats say they then have to sift and weigh according to its source.

"In this country things are often so unclear that you have to look at something from a variety of angles," said the press attaché in the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador, who did not want his name used for security reasons.

Americans travel around the country, occasionally moving in and out of rebel areas, officials say. Contact with rebel groups within the highly charged atmosphere of a civil war is difficult, but contact can take place in other capital cities, diplomats say.

In addition, U.S. International Communication Agency officers in San Salvador compile a daily me-

dia report and a monthly analysis of local opinion for circulation among administration officials in Washington.

However, Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, acknowledges that accurate facts on events in El Salvador, particularly in rebel-held areas, are still "hard to establish."

Nevertheless, Mr. Enders said, the administration had requested embassy investigations into reports of government atrocities, such as the allegations of a massacre in December of scores of civilians in the northeastern province of Morazan and a raid last weekend near San Salvador in which 19 people were reported killed.

In the case of the Morazan killings, Mr. Enders told congressional committees Monday and Tuesday, an assistant military attaché and another embassy official had been sent to an area neighboring the rebel-held zone to investigate. Preliminary findings of that inquiry were released Monday by the State Department in an effort to counter press reports of large-scale massacres by government units.

According to the press spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador, the two investigators were able to reach the village of Jaconaco, within three miles (five kilometers) of the village where a number of the killings were reported to have taken place.

The team flew over the village at about 2,000 feet and took pictures, the spokesman said. The diplomats decided not to attempt a landing when their plane was fired on from the ground, according to the embassy. The photographs and other information gathered are still being analyzed.

The conducting of specific investigations by U.S. embassies — distinct from the normal collection of information for use in the field and by the State Department — is

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President Reagan bid farewell to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Thursday.

Mubarak, Endorsing Israel Treaty, Presses U.S. on Palestinian Talks

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Hosni Mubarak and President Reagan joined Thursday in committing themselves anew to the search for peace in the Middle East, and for the first time in his four-day official visit the Egyptian leader endorsed the 1979 Camp David accords by name.

"We are determined to pursue our peace efforts until a concrete settlement is reached according to the Camp David accords," he said. The two made their comments following a half-hour meeting at the White House, their second in two days.

Mr. Reagan said he and Mr. Mubarak had agreed to pursue a declaration of principles on the question of Palestinian autonomy

"as the best means of making tangible progress toward a solution of the Palestinian problem." This was a frank acknowledgment that a workable agreement between Israel and Egypt on Palestinian autonomy is out of the question for the near future.

Mr. Mubarak, who publicly invited Mr. Reagan Wednesday to visit Egypt, said Thursday he was "looking forward to seeing him in Cairo."

The Egyptian president's call Wednesday for establishing a "national entity" for 1.3 million Palestinians living in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza amounted to a harder line than that taken by his predecessor, Anwar Sadat, who was assassinated last October.

In a toast at a banquet Wednes-

day night, Mr. Mubarak urged President Reagan to open an "American dialogue with the Palestinians."

"No party should be excluded from this process," he said in an apparent reference to the Palestine Liberation Organization, although he did not specifically mention it. Americans, including Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., have talked recently with moderate non-PLO Palestinian leaders, including Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem.

Code Word

Official Israeli sources said Thursday that they believed Mr. Mubarak's call for "self-determination" was a code word for a separate Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza.

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U.S. Proposes Draft Arms Pact

Plan for Weapons in Europe Embodies Previous Offers

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The United States has proposed a draft arms treaty in talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva that would carry out President Reagan's proposal to reduce intermediate-range nuclear forces, the White House announced Thursday.

"Such a treaty would be a major contribution to security, stability and peace," the president said in a written statement. "I call on President Brezhnev to join us in this important first step to reduce the nuclear shadow that hangs over the peoples of the world."

On Wednesday in Moscow, President Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union proposed a two-thirds cut in U.S. and Soviet medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe by 1990 and said the United States was avoiding serious negotiations on the issue.

The White House spokesman, David R. Gergen, said that the United States saw nothing new in the Soviet proposal and that the administration had already found it unacceptable.

Mr. Gergen said that the U.S. treaty draft announced Thursday embodied no new proposals but reflected the president's arms reduction policy outlined in November.

In his statement, Mr. Reagan called attention to a speech he made Nov. 18 outlining "a broad program for peace."

The statement Thursday continued: "In that address, I stated that the delegation that was about to depart for Geneva for negotiations with the Soviet Union on intermediate-range nuclear forces would carry with it the U.S. proposal, according to which the United States

would forgo the planned deployment of Pershing-2 and intermediate-range, ground-launched Cruise missiles if the Soviet Union dismantled its SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles."

"On Tuesday, Feb. 2, at Geneva, the United States submitted to the Soviet Union a draft treaty, embodying that proposal, in order to move the negotiations forward as rapidly as possible," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Gergen said Thursday in response to Mr. Brezhnev's proposal on a two-thirds cut in medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe: "We reject the accusation that the United States is stalling the INF (Intermediate Nuclear Force) negotiations and we are familiar with the Soviet proposal for phased reductions from an alleged current balance."

The spokesman said that this balance "is based on selective use of data and is not a meaningful basis for negotiations."

Mr. Gergen, Mr. Reagan's director of communications and press administration, said that the Soviet Union is "seeking the right to have more weapons" than the United States by including the British and French nuclear forces in its count of nuclear weapons.

He said the Soviet Union was seeking to include aircraft and other nuclear systems in the early talks. This, he said, "needlessly complicates the negotiations at an early stage rather than focusing on the systems over which NATO and the Soviet Union have expressed greatest concern — that is, land-based nuclear missiles."

Mr. Gergen also said the Soviet focus on weapons systems "in Europe" ignored Soviet missiles based east of the Ural Mountains.

Congress Is Restive On Salvadoran Aid

By Steven V. Roberts

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congress appears to be increasingly divided over the move by the Reagan administration to increase aid to El Salvador, but for the moment at least the administration seems to command majority support for its policy of trying to prevent the overthrow of the Salvadoran government by guerrilla movement.

The speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, asserted, "I hear some rising objections to what [Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.] is doing from within the Democratic Party and from my area at home."

But Rep. Jim Wright of Texas, the Democratic floor leader, said, "I agree with the administration position, and I very actively oppose any effort in withdrawal assistance to the moderate government of Duarte." José Napoleón Duarte, the president of El Salvador, is becoming a focal point in the growing debate over U.S. policy in El Salvador.

Probably the most common reaction in Capitol Hill, however, was expressed by Sen. J. James Exon, Democrat of Nebraska, who said that the United States was faced with two unappealing choices. "If we turn down the additional aid," he said, "we could be helping the Communist guerrilla takeover of the country. But on the other hand, we're not aiding a government we're not happy with. The bottom line is, which is the lesser of two evils?"

Liberal lawmakers have long been critical of the human rights record of the Duarte government and its failure to find the murderers of three American nuns who were doing missionary work in El Salvador at the time of their deaths. That incident helped spur

Congress to pass a law requiring the administration to certify that El Salvador was making progress toward restoring human rights before it could receive \$26 million in U.S. aid.

What triggered the latest protest on Capitol Hill was a decision by the White House to make that certification. The administration also said it would send an additional \$55 million from unrestricted Pentagon funds. In congressional testimony Tuesday, Mr. Haig vowed that Washington would do "whatever is necessary" to prevent the overthrow of the Salvadoran regime by leftist guerrillas.

In reply, more than 30 members of Congress introduced a resolution Tuesday opposing the president's certification. The resolution appears to have little chance for passage.

In another move, more than 50 lawmakers wrote to President Reagan, asking him to withdraw his certification of human rights progress. One of the organizers of the effort, Rep. Richard L. Ottinger, Democrat of New York, declared: "We want the president to know that we cannot accept a certification based on facts that were pulled out of a hat. This assessment is a complete failure of reality. There is compelling evidence that the human rights violations in El Salvador have never been more brutal and widespread."

Concern about human rights is probably the main motive behind the growing opposition to the Salvadoran aid package. Rep. O'Neill said Wednesday that Congress was being heavily lobbied on the issue by Roman Catholics, including priests and nuns who have served as missionaries in the country.

Rep. Thomas S. Foley of Washington, the Democratic whip, said he has heard from a wide range of religious leaders, not just Catholics.

Others said that the personality of Mr. Haig helps increase concern on Capitol Hill. "My reaction is that he doesn't care about listening to Congress," said Rep. Foley, who added, "I think we are playing a macho game in El Salvador."

Despite this rising criticism, many lawmakers seem inclined to support the administration on a tough foreign policy issue.

China Shifts View

PEKING (UPI) — China, which last year strongly supported the Reagan administration's policy in Central America, Thursday called U.S. policy in El Salvador "very unwise."

The shift in Peking's attitude was reflected in an article in the People's Daily. It said the Soviet Union and Cuba were interfering in El Salvador's internal strife, but that U.S. military aid also constituted interference.



PAPAL TALKS ON POLAND — Pope John Paul II greets Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, as he arrived at the Vatican Thursday for talks on Polish events. Page 2.

Brazil Business Sees Market in Cuba

By Jim Brooke

Washington Post Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Ignoring U.S. moves to tighten the trade embargo against Havana, Brazilian businessmen are taking steps to restore trade between Cuba and Brazil, Latin America's leading industrial nation.

Ruy Barreto, president of the Confederation of Trade Associations, led a five-man group to Havana late last month, in what was the first major mission by Brazilian businessmen to Cuba since Brazil suspended diplomatic and economic relations with Havana in 1964. The group conferred for five days with top Cuban ministers and held a four-hour meeting with President Fidel Castro, who offered Brazil "preferential trade status."

Without Government Backing

From Brasilia, President João Baptista Figueiredo issued a note declaring that Mr. Barreto's trip was a private undertaking without government backing and that official policy toward Cuba remains unchanged.

But unofficial reaction to Mr. Barreto's trip was generally favorable. The press gave it extensive

and sympathetic coverage, and a series of prominent business figures praised "the opening to Cuba."

"We need to export, even if it is to a Communist country like Cuba," said Luis Lacerda Biagi, a São Paulo manufacturer who wants to sell Cuba equipment to produce sugar and alcohol. "After all, we already deal with the Soviet Union, Poland, China, and practically all the Socialist bloc countries," Mr. Biagi said.

Last year, Mr. Biagi received two delegations of Cubans interested in buying distillery equipment. Much of Cuba's sugar refining equipment is outdated and Mr. Biagi said that the Cubans are interested in the alcohol program in Brazil, where cars run on home-

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Emerging Hard-Line Faction In Polish Party Is Reported

By John Darnton

New York Times Service

WARSAW — A strong conservative faction has emerged among the ruling authorities and is arguing against a return to political reform, the revival of Solidarity as an independent union and the holding of negotiations with Lech Walesa, a number of Polish sources say.

The new "hard-liners" the sources said Wednesday, include several members of the Communist Politburo, the Warsaw party organization, the higher school of social sciences within the Central Committee and especially the Ministry of the Interior. That ministry is responsible for law and order and is the sole institution over which Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski does not have direct and absolute control.

"It's a little bit like the CIA in America, an empire all unto itself," said one knowledgeable source. "It's taken a beating for a year and a half, was constrained by all kinds of limitations. Now, suddenly, the situation has turned around. It's not just revenge sought, but a feeling of: 'All right, now we'll show who is really running the place.'"

Notices Sent

One of the current mysteries of the Polish situation concerns an agreement to start negotiations between the government and Mr. Walesa, the detained Solidarity leader, that was reached as far back as early January. The agreement called for Mr. Walesa to be assisted by at least three advisers — Wiesław Chrzaniowski and Jan Olszewski, both lawyers, and Romuald Kukulowicz, an econo-

mist and sociologist. Under the arrangement, Mr. Kukulowicz would be voluntarily interviewed with Mr. Walesa to provide him with company.

In mid-January the advisers were informed that the talks would begin immediately. A similar notice came one week ago, and on Friday the talks were again said to be "in the works." But so far they have not been held.

"Somebody keeps throwing a wrench in the works," said one source close to the situation. He said, nonetheless, that he believed the negotiations would start soon.

The source said "those who direct the hard-liners remain in the shadows — they don't step forward." And those who do step forward, such as Albin Siwak, a conservative worker on the Politburo, are being used primarily as instruments in a larger battle, the source said.

Language Harsh

A high party source from the Central Committee indicated that a bitter power struggle was under way. He mentioned a new, three-page manifesto called "Platform of the Left" that has been circulating anonymously. It calls for a decisive battle to oppose and purge the moderate "revisionists" and mentions by name Kazimierz Barcikowski, a longtime Politburo member, Hieronim Kubicki, a professor from Krakow also on the Politburo, and Andrzej Wroblewski, a former member of the secretariat; Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Jerzy Wiatr, head of the Central Committee's research department.

The document, phrased in harsh language, is a call to orthodox

Marxism-Leninism along the Soviet model.

The hard-line forces, the party source said, are a loose amalgam of conservatives associated with Ryszard Wroblewski, a conservative weekly that has not yet been allowed to publish again; last year's party "forums" in Katowice, Poznan and elsewhere; the higher school in the Central Committee headed by Gen. Norbert Michalski and numerous local party organizations, including the one in Warsaw headed by Stanislaw Kociolek.

A major part of the conservative campaign is an effort to restore to a position of prominence Tadeusz Grabski, the hard-liner who at the party congress last July challenged Stanislaw Kania, the party leader at the time. Mr. Grabski was ousted from power last summer but is trying to make a comeback.

"It's like an iceberg," the Central Committee source said. "Those over the water don't occupy positions of prominence, except of course for Siwak. Below the waterline are people who are very active but very careful not to identify themselves too openly against General Jaruzelski."

Much of the struggle is taking place at numerous local party meetings throughout the country between the hard-liners and those who, in the context of martial law, can be viewed as taking a middle-of-the-road position.

"It can be pretty brutal. When Siwak speaks, he openly calls Kubicki an agent for the CIA," the party source said.

The fight at the next meeting of the Central Committee but that neither side would win "a decisive battle."

INSIDE Crash Tapes

The cockpit voice tape from the Air Florida jetliner that crashed into the Potomac River three weeks ago strongly suggests that the pilots took off even though they knew that ice or snow was on the plane's wings, sources close to the investigation say. Page 3.

Tomorrow

Since the Prix de Lausanne dance competition was first held in 1973, it has become one of the most respected in the dance world, yet it is hardly a competition in the usual sense. A report on this test for young, nonprofessional dancers will appear in Weekend.

Log Reveals Extent of Taping System Used by Kennedy

By Bob Woodward

and Patrick E. Tyler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President John F. Kennedy secretly recorded about 600 of his White House meetings and telephone conversations during the last 16 months of his presidency, apparently without the knowledge of other participants.

It has been known for several years that Kennedy recorded some meetings and phone conversations from his White House days, but the extent of the recordings, the names of the participants and the subject matter had not been disclosed.

The tapes and transcripts of the recordings still have not been made public, but a 29-page log obtained by The Washington Post indicates that the tapes contain a vast amount of information, in-

cluding many highly classified meetings of the National Security Council on such subjects as the Cuban missile crisis, Berlin and Vietnam and high-level discussions of domestic controversies such as the integration of the University of Mississippi in 1962.

325 Meetings

The log obtained from the Kennedy Library in Boston shows that the recordings were made from July, 1962, until November, 1963, the month Kennedy was assassinated.

There are recordings of 325 meetings in the Oval Office or the Cabinet room and another 275 personal telephone conversations Kennedy had with family members, his Cabinet, White House staff, former presidents, legislators, world leaders and diplomats.

The disclosure of a secret Oval Office taping system maintained

by President Richard M. Nixon became an important element in the Watergate scandal. Those tapes eventually provided evidence for the impeachment proceedings that led to Mr. Nixon's resignation in 1974.

At least two other presidents, Lyndon B. Johnson and Franklin D. Roosevelt, taped private conversations in the White House, but the scope of JFK's taping system had not been widely known.

Access Denied

"It is bound to become the primary source on how John F. Kennedy's mind worked," said Dan H. Fenn Jr., director of the Kennedy Library in Boston where the recordings and preliminary transcripts, made by archivists during the last several years, are kept.

The Washington Post has over the last several years requested access to the tapes, but it has been

denied because of classification and privacy considerations. Mr. Fenn said some of the tapes and transcripts of the recordings, first donated to the library by the Kennedy family in 1976, would be made available in the near future.

Burke Marshall, a former assistant attorney general in the Kennedy administration and head of a three-member committee that controls release of material from the Kennedy Library, said Wednesday night: "Our position is going to be that we should open this material in an orderly fashion."

He said he could not set a time for this process, but he added that transcripts were being made and that many would have to undergo a declassification review by the National Security Council.

Evelyn Lincoln, Kennedy's personal White House secretary, and several Secret Service agents who installed and maintained the sys-

tem of recordings were the only ones who knew the full details of the recording system, according to well-informed officials.

"I was the engineer," Miss Lincoln said in a recent interview. She said Kennedy had a switch in his office that activated a red light at her desk. That was the signal, she said, to begin the recording system.

According to Miss Lincoln, if the red light went on when Kennedy was on the phone she was to record the conversation on his Dictabelt system hooked into his phone. If the light went on when he was in the Oval Office or the Cabinet room, she was to start the regular taping system for those rooms.

"He was very conscious of history," Miss Lincoln said. "He was always wanting to go, exactly what was said, to pinpoint precisely what was said. These were for history and he wanted to have them

for that and he never once went back and listened to one."

Theodore C. Sorensen, special counsel to Kennedy and probably his closest aide, was shown a copy of the log last month. "I'm dumbfounded," Mr. Sorensen said, adding that he had had no idea whatsoever that such recordings were being made.

The log listing includes notations of recordings made between Kennedy and the following: his wife, Jacqueline; his brothers Robert F. Kennedy and Edward M. Kennedy; former Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower and Harry S. Truman; his vice president, Mr. Johnson; Sens. Barry M. Goldwater Jr., Hubert H. Humphrey, Henry M. Jackson and J. William Fulbright; Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield; House Speaker John W. McCormack; Secretary of State Dean Rusk; Secretary of De-

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Polish Church Leaders Meet Pope to Discuss Situation in Homeland

The Associated Press
VATICAN CITY — The leaders of Poland's Roman Catholic Church met with Pope John Paul II shortly after arriving from Warsaw Thursday for talks on martial law in Poland and the pontiff's plans to visit his homeland next summer.

The Polish-born pope received Archbishop Józef Glemp, the Polish primate, Franciszek Macharski, archbishop of Krakow, and Henryk Gulbinowicz, archbishop of Wroclaw.

When a journalist remarked that the pope prays constantly for Poland, Archbishop Glemp replied, "We pray for the pope and for everyone."

Western diplomatic sources in Warsaw said Archbishop Glemp was expected to stay in Italy until Feb. 14, but that report could not be confirmed.

It was the first visit by Archbishop Glemp to the pontiff since martial law was declared in Poland Dec. 13 in an attempt to crush the reform movement led by the independent Solidarity labor union.

The pope and the Polish church hierarchy were staunch supporters of the reform movement but church leaders also sought to mediate between the government and Solidarity.

Since the suspension of the union and the imposition of martial law, the church has become the sole voice of open opposition in Poland.

Vatican sources say the bishops differ on how militant a stance to take toward the military government, although they all supported the idea of sending the pastoral letter calling for restoration of civil rights and freedoms that was read in Polish churches the past two weeks.

In the early days of martial law, the pope counseled patience, say-

ing too much Polish blood had been shed in World War II to permit a new rebellion. But as the crackdown continued, his statements have shown increasing impatience with military rule and the interment without trial and persecution of Solidarity members.

At his weekly general audience Wednesday, the pope again deplored the loss of freedom in his native land and urged Poles to persevere in their faith.

The pontiff is scheduled to visit Poland in August for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa, Poland's holiest shrine. Vatican sources said they doubted that he would make the trip if martial law was still in effect.

Many observers believe that the spontaneous outpouring of nationalism prompted by the pontiff's first visit to Poland as pope in June, 1979, foreshadowed the nationwide wave of strikes a year later that produced Solidarity and the reform movement.

101 Gdansk Rioters Sentenced

WARSAW (Reuters) — One hundred and one persons arrested in the Gdansk riots last Saturday have been sentenced to jail terms of between one and three months, and investigations into the leadership of the disturbances are still under way, the official Polish news agency PAP said Thursday.

The rioters were convicted of minor offenses by a civilian court, PAP said. Thirty-three were fined between 2,000 and 5,000 zlotys (\$25 and \$60 at official rates).

In the southern city of Katowice, a military court announced prison sentences of between three and seven years for nine leaders of a Silesian miners' strike that was called in December to protest the imposition of martial law.

Reagan Reported To Want 2 Nuclear Aircraft Carriers

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan intends to build two more nuclear aircraft carriers with some of the \$25.7 billion he will ask Congress to approve for the fiscal 1983 military budget, Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger told the House Armed Services Committee in closed session this week.

The Defense Secretary said Wednesday that the Reagan blueprint for rearming the United States also calls for increasing the fleet to 600 ships by 1990, although he apparently will count some support and supply vessels the Navy usually leaves out when figuring how many warships it has on duty.

In the same 1982-1990 period, Mr. Weinberger said President Reagan wants to increase the number of Air Force wings from 36 to 44. The Defense Secretary, according to informed sources, rejected pleas for taking some of the sting out of domestic budget cuts by reducing the new Pentagon spending.

Mr. Weinberger contended that domestic and military needs are not comparable, that the United States does not need to be spared on defense in the face of a Soviet threat.

Strikers Inducted Into Zaire Military

The Associated Press

KINSHASA, Zaire — The government said Thursday that 85 students accused of staging a strike at Kinshasa University and making subversive demands have been inducted into the country's armed forces for two years.

Vice Adm. Lompenda Wa Bontende, deputy defense minister, said the students left the capital Thursday for an army training center in Kota-Koti.

The government closed the university and a teachers' college Jan. 31 following the strike and sent other students to their villages.

Polish Default Called A Goal of Weinberger

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the continuing administration debate over sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland, Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger is known to be pursuing efforts to have Poland declared in default on its Western debts and to halt Western Europe's natural gas pipeline deal with Moscow.

On the recommendation of the State, Treasury and Agriculture departments, President Reagan recently agreed to have the government pay American banks \$71 million owed them by Poland to forestall a declaration of default and the ensuing disruption of East-West economic relations.

But high Pentagon officials who opposed that action insist that the issue of Polish default has not been finally settled. Mr. Weinberger is known personally to favor a tougher stance of allowing default and the disruption of Western credit relations with the East in order to impose an economic penalty on Moscow and Warsaw for the Polish repression.

Mr. Weinberger was reported to have been taken by surprise by the administration's decision to pay off the American banks, primarily because he had been preoccupied with preparation of the new Pentagon budget. But since the defense secretary did not get a chance to press his own views with Mr. Reagan, the Pentagon does not regard the matter as settled.



Salvadoran leaders review troops in San Salvador on the 70th anniversary of the founding of the National Guard. From left to right: Gen. Engenio Vides Casanova, director of the National Guard; Gen. José Guillermo García, minister of defense; Dr. José Antonio Morales, a member of the governing junta; and José Napoleón Duarte, head of the junta and the country's president.

France Will Send Mission to Cuba To Test Chances for Better Ties

By Joseph Fitcher
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France's ruling Socialist Party is sending emissaries to Cuba later this month to sound out President Fidel Castro about the chances for a major improvement in relations between France and Cuba, Jacques Mitterrand, chief foreign affairs official of the French party, announced Thursday.

While the Socialist mission will not have diplomatic status, French government sources report intense official interest in the possibility that French overtures might induce Mr. Castro to modify Cuban behavior in Central America and Africa and to dilute his dependence on the Soviet Union.

Government sources said the Mitterrand administration has been informally discussing the advisability of a Castro visit to Paris, but they stressed that an invitation would have to be preceded by "strong signals" of a shift in Cuban policy.

If a high-level dialogue opened between French and Cuban leaders, it would be the most dramatic development yet in the French campaign to provide a partial alternative to U.S. and Soviet influence in Central America.

Any significant French opening to Cuba would undoubtedly lead to strains with the United States. The Reagan administration objected to the French political recognition of the El Salvador guerrillas and its arms sale to Nicaragua. U.S. officials accuse Cuba of being a staging post for Soviet-backed insurrection in both El Salvador and Nicaragua, which they describe as

a military threat on the Central American mainland.

Mr. Mitterrand, together with Socialist Party leader Lionel Jospin, will travel to the United States in April to discuss French foreign policy with U.S. officials and with American politicians deemed to share French objections to U.S. policy in Central America.

The Mitterrand government describes its growing involvement in Central America as an attempt to mediate in conflicts before they become East-West confrontations, offering a "third way" between the superpowers.

A French rapprochement with Cuba, according to a Mitterrand aide, "would be the supreme step in this direction, and it's in the logic of our policy." But, he added, "we are not there yet, far from it."

While France maintains diplomatic relations with Cuba, it has shunned high-level political contacts.

While he and other government officials are skeptical about the chances of a Cuban evolution toward more independent policies, Socialist spokesmen say they discern an opportunity for a French initiative.

"We're beginning to feel Cuba wants to reexamine its international relations," Nicole Bourdillat, the Socialist Party's specialist for Central America, said, adding: "It's French policy to seek a new sort of political relationship with Cuba, on condition that we have a clear discussion first on certain points, notably Africa."

In hinting at a possible switch in Cuban policy, French specialists — both in government and in the Socialist Party — note that Cuban troops might have to leave Angola

if a settlement is reached in Namibia. A Cuban departure in Africa, several sources said, might foster a general softening of Cuban attitudes, which French mediation could encourage.

Defending French assistance to Nicaragua, Mr. Mitterrand said: "We don't believe the Sandinista regime is condemned to be a second Cuba." French Socialists hope to put together a multinational economic aid package for Nicaragua at a summit meeting of the Socialist International in Venezuela this month.

Other Socialists

In contrast to French support for the Sandinistas, other influential European Socialist parties, particularly the Spanish Socialists led by Felipe Gonzalez, have started to distance themselves from Nicaragua.

French involvement in Central America is apparently spurred by the desire to catch up with other countries — the United States, West Germany and Spain — that have a longer involvement there.

French interest in Central America is colored by the personal experiences in the region of some influential Socialists, including Régis Debray, a Mitterrand adviser who has largely eschewed his former revolutionary rhetoric in favor of a more pragmatic tone.

The Socialist Party is seeking an expanded role in French foreign policy as the government's domestic policies encounter difficulties. It intends to focus more on Central America, Mr. Mitterrand said, ending a period in which the French Socialists' only real Third World terrain was Africa.

Brazilians Look to Cuba For New Sales

(Continued from Page 1)

grown sugar cane alcohol fuel rather than on imported oil.

In separate statements, the heads of Brazil's shipbuilding and auto manufacturing, associations praised the trip as a move to open a new market.

"I am sure we could offer Cuba virtually everything," Mr. Barreto said. "Brazil has already attained a level of industrialization capable of attending the needs of a country like Cuba," he added.

The Brazilian group did not negotiate specific sales, but Mr. Barreto said that he was surprised by the number of Brazilian products already in use in Cuba.

Brazil recently made exports a top priority, with the goal of selling enough abroad to pay for imported oil. Brazil imports 75 percent of the petroleum it consumes.

Brazilian recognition of the Castro government seems unlikely for the moment, and some trade analysts say that this will tend to curtail any unofficial third-party trade.

Last year, Cuba imported about \$300 million worth of products from Argentina, its largest Latin American trading partner. In return, the Argentines received mostly sugar, tobacco, and citrus fruits. All these products are exported by Brazil as well.

The fact that Cuba seems to have little to sell that Brazil does not have already may create a problem in developing trade. Without Cuban commodities to trade for Brazilian goods and without access to government-subsidized credit, Brazilian manufacturers would have to turn to private banks to finance major exports.

Brazilian bankers, however, are wary of making loans to Communist countries short of hard currency. Brazil is now rescheduling a \$1.5 billion debt owed by Poland.

Nevertheless, Mr. Barreto, who owns 23 companies, believes that commerce with Communist countries can be profitable. Two years ago, he won the exclusive franchise to sell his brand of coffee at the Moscow Olympics. He plans to lead a trade delegation to China later this year.

Two weeks ago, Mr. Barreto, a graduate of Brazil's senior war college, celebrated his 55th birthday at a party given at the Cuban Chamber of Commerce. The host was Mr. Castro.

Soviet General in Vietnam

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, the chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces, arrived Wednesday in Vietnam for an official visit, the Vietnamese News Agency reported Thursday.

Pact Formed To Aid Junta In Salvador

Honduras, Costa Rica Join in Effort by U.S.

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Quietly encouraged by the Reagan administration, Honduras, Costa Rica and El Salvador have formed a political alliance apparently aimed at bolstering the Salvadoran junta and isolating Nicaragua's leftist regime.

To date, the so-called Central American Democratic Community exists only on paper, but its political objectives were endorsed at a meeting here Jan. 27 attended by the foreign ministers of Venezuela and Colombia and by a senior U.S. official.

Creation of the community, however, has already brought protests from Nicaragua, Guatemala and Panama, which were not invited to participate, and has added to political differences in the region.

The main purpose of the initiative appears to be that of generating international support for the Salvadoran elections March 28, which many foreign governments have criticized as unlikely to bring peace to the country unless preceded by negotiations with the guerrilla opposition.

Regional experts said that, by associating El Salvador with Honduras and Costa Rica, the region's only authentic democracies, the Salvadoran electoral process might gain credibility. Although Costa Rica is scheduled to hold general elections March 7, its government was excluded because of its human rights record.

On the other hand, Nicaragua and Panama, which sympathize with the Salvadoran opposition and have called for a negotiated solution to the civil war, have indicated that they could not have accepted the declaration issued Jan. 19 in Costa Rica when the community was formed. But both were nearly unhappy at not having been informed of their neighbors' plans.

The meeting here last week had the twin purposes of enabling the new civilian government in Honduras to ratify its participation in the alliance and of obtaining public recognition of the community's objectives from the United States, Venezuela and Colombia.

In a joint statement, the foreign ministers of Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Venezuela and Colombia said the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, Thomas O. Enders, reiterated their support for Salvadoran elections and condemned "all types of intervention in the internal affairs of the Central American countries."

While it did not mention Nicaragua by name, the statement also included a barely veiled attack on the Sandinista regime, calling for defense of the region against "totalitarian aggression" and rejecting the arms buildup in the area. "The only country embarked on an arms race in Central America is Nicaragua," El Salvador's foreign minister, Fidel Chavez Mesa, said.

Further, in an apparent criticism of Marxist philosophy as a whole, the declaration says that democracy requires that "civil and political rights of citizens enjoy the same importance and protection as economic and social rights."

American officials, although eager that the community should be perceived as a regional initiative, have privately conceded that the Reagan administration played an important role in encouraging formation of the community, which is in effect following the broad lines of U.S. policy toward Central America.

Beyond issuing public statements, it is still unclear what political expression the community will eventually take. It calls for additional economic aid from abroad, for example, appears to duplicate the current negotiations under way between all six countries of the region.

In political terms, the association of the three countries has also complicated their relationship with their neighbors. Nicaragua has until now enjoyed warm relations with the outgoing Costa Rican government of President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, and it is eager to improve ties with the incoming Honduran administration of President Roberto Somoza Cordova. The military governments of El Salvador and Nicaragua are also close, but the community has served to divide them.

Mr. Schreiner interpreted the Soviet official's remark as meaning that the Soviet Union had begun a moratorium whose continuation "was dependent on NATO's steps."

In reply, the West German government official said, "There is no indication that the SS-20 deployment program is halted. In fact, the indications are that it is not halted."

The official appeared eager to discredit Mr. Schreiner's report, which might affect public opinion

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

U.S. Senate Passes Anti-Busing Bill

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The Senate approved legislation Thursday that would sharply restrict the authority of U.S. judges to order busing as a means of eliminating racial segregation in public schools.

An amendment sponsored by Sens. Bennett Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana, and Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, was approved 58-38. The amendment would prohibit courts from ordering busing of students more than five miles or 15 minutes from their homes. Also, the Justice Department would be forbidden to seek a busing remedy in U.S. courts.

Liberal opponents of the measure vowed to continue their battle to prevent final passage of a Justice Department authorization to which the anti-busing provision was attached. However, Senate sources said conservatives have the 60 votes they would need to shut off debate and pass the authorization bill in action expected next week.

Red Brigades Weapons Unearthed

United Press International

ROME — The police announced Thursday that they had found a large arms cache that belonged to the Red Brigades guerrilla organization. Information given by some of the 47 Red Brigades activists arrested before and after the rescue of a kidnapped U.S. general, James L. Dozier, was said to have led the police Wednesday to the arms near Treviso in northern Italy. Police sources said it was the "biggest Red Brigades arsenal ever found."

The weapons included machine guns, anti-tank grenades, shotguns, hand grenades, thousands of rounds of ammunition and a large amount of explosive material and fuses. The weapons were contained in four large suitcases buried about four feet underground in a thickly wooded mountain region 12 miles north of Treviso.

Israel Rebuffs Charges of Torture

Reuters

GENEVA — Israel on Thursday rebuffed charges in a United Nations report of torture of Arab prisoners and said it was the only country that permitted prompt and regular visits by the Red Cross.

Ambassador Ovadia Soffer told the UN Commission on Human Rights that allegations of ill-treatment and torture in the report of a special committee were spurious and hypocritical. "Israel is accused of terror by terrorists, of police tactics by police states, of torture by torturers and of racism by racists," he said.

Mr. Soffer was replying to attacks by Arab and Communist delegates under an agenda item alleging violation of human rights in territories occupied by Israel in the 1967 war. He said that in its 1981 report, Amnesty International found no evidence of torture or mistreatment in Israel or the administered territories, but that the report contained "hair-raising descriptions of systematic torture and mass executions in many Arab countries."

Saudi Says Peace Plan Can Change

Reuters

BEIRUT — Saudi Arabia's defense minister, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, was quoted Thursday as saying that Arab nations were welcome to amend his country's eight-point plan for Middle East peace.

The London-based Lebanese magazine al-Hawadess reported that Prince Sultan said in an interview that Saudi leaders believed the plan, rejected by some Arabs, was in Arab interests.

"If the Arabs want to put this initiative into effect with any amendments, then that is up to them. Saudi Arabia will not stop the Arabs in any way and will not insist on one letter of the initiative," he added.

France Calls Off 'Wine War' Talks

Reuters

PARIS — France has canceled talks scheduled for Thursday on its "wine war" with Italy after the EEC Commission decided to take France to court for holding up Italian wine imports. Agriculture Ministry officials said.

The talks were arranged last week but France then imposed a three-week ban on imports of inexpensive Italian wine, which it says is flooding the market and depressing prices. It was the second such ban in six months.

The EEC Commission delivered its decision Wednesday to take legal action, and the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg is expected to order that Italian wine being held at the border be released by the end of the week.

Bonn Indicates SS-20 Is Still Being Deployed

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BONN — The West German government has indicated that the Soviet Union is continuing to deploy SS-20 nuclear missiles aimed at Western Europe, an official source said Thursday.

The official, who requested anonymity, was responding to a statement Wednesday by Ottmar Schreiner, a Social Democratic parliamentarian, that Soviet officials had informed him the deployment had been halted.

Mr. Schreiner, who visited Moscow last week, said that Vadim V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the international department of the Central Committee, told him deployment ended a few weeks ago and that the halt would continue "for an unspecified time."

Mr. Schreiner interpreted the Soviet official's remark as meaning that the Soviet Union had begun a moratorium whose continuation "was dependent on NATO's steps."

In reply, the West German government official said, "There is no indication that the SS-20 deployment program is halted. In fact, the indications are that it is not halted."

The official appeared eager to discredit Mr. Schreiner's report, which might affect public opinion

U.S. Information on El Salvador Is at Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

not new, according to the embassy staff in San Salvador.

Robert E. White, ambassador to El Salvador from February, 1980, until January of last year, and now a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said in an interview that he once had attempted such an investigation himself, but found that the task was virtually impossible.

Casualty Count

Mr. White, an outspoken critic of the Reagan administration policy of support for the junta in El Salvador, said, however, that he had begun a practice of compiling weekly embassy statistics on victims of the Salvadoran conflict. The staff, Mr. White said, used newspaper reports, a weekly Roman Catholic Church tally reported at the archbishop's mass and the figures supplied by the archdiocesan human rights group.

"While I thought the human rights group was biased toward the guerrillas," Mr. White said, "their counts seemed to be right."

The Reagan administration, in collecting information on human rights

in El Salvador, has discounted evidence supplied by the current archdiocesan legal aid office, a successor to the human rights commission referred to by Mr. White.

The Council on Hemispheric Affairs, a private, left-of-center policy study group with offices in Washington and New York, has been conducting a study of the State Department human rights reporting procedures in four Latin American countries. According to Larry Birns, director of the council, opponents of U.S. policy in El Salvador are concerned that the reports have been "denatured" to suit administration interests — which currently means not arousing public opinion any further. The reports are due to be released officially next week.

Public Resistance

According to a high-ranking Defense Department official, the belief in the armed forces leadership that the American people would not tolerate U.S. military action in El Salvador has dampened Pentagon interest in involvement in the region. Mr. Halg, however, continues to refuse to rule out any course

of action, including a military one in Central America.

Pentagon sources say that Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger opposes U.S. combat involvement in El Salvador and is still understood to be wary of military operations in the Caribbean such as a blockade or quarantine of Cuba or Nicaragua, that would require congressional approval.

Conflicting Field Reports

SAN SALVADOR (Reuters) — Government forces fighting leftist said Thursday they had regained control of a southeastern region that was a guerrilla stronghold.

Although a guerrilla radio report denied the claim, the militia said troops were left only mopping-up operations in Usulután province. The radio said guerrillas were still entrenched in its outskirts of Usulután City, the fourth largest in El Salvador, at Cornito, near the Honduras border.

It reported that 25 government soldiers were killed in Usulután province in the latest fighting.

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CIA Adopts Code of Conduct To Bar Private Use of Data

By Jeff Gerth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Central Intelligence Agency, responding to disclosures about the Libyan activities of former agents, has adopted a new code of conduct that prohibits the use of public office and inside information for private gain, according to agency officials and congressional sources.

The code, which was distributed within the agency in the last few days, says that employees of the agency enjoy a "special trust" and calls for them to maintain high standards of conduct "during and after" their government employment, the sources said.

The new standard for the first time extends agency regulations to former employees, but the CIA is not able to enforce sanctions against such persons who violate the code, according to Dale Peterson, an agency spokesman.

Closed Hearings Held

The code was presented Wednesday to members of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, which held closed hearings into the activities of two former agents, Edwin P. Wilson and Frank E. Terpil. The two were indicted in 1980 on charges of illegally shipping explosives to Libya and are both fugitives.

Wednesday's hearings covered Mr. Wilson's work from 1971 to 1976 for a secret Navy intelligence unit, Task Force 157. Adm. Bobby R. Inman, who disbanded the unit in 1977 as director of naval intelligence and who is currently deputy director of central intelligence, appeared before the committee.

Mr. Wilson operated a number of Washington-based companies that served as fronts for Task Force 157, and, after leaving the government, continued to use those same corporations in his Libyan dealings, according to public records. From 1967 to 1976, while he was in the government, Mr. Wilson's net worth increased from \$200,000 to \$2 million, according to credit records.

Private Business Dealings

The House committee is interested in determining the extent to which the CIA and other intelligence agencies monitor and control the activities of secret corporations used in clandestine operations. The CIA runs secret businesses, known as proprietaries, to provide cover for agents, to "wash" money for covert operations and for other clandestine purposes.

The new code of conduct prohibits employees of the agency from using its facilities and CIA-derived

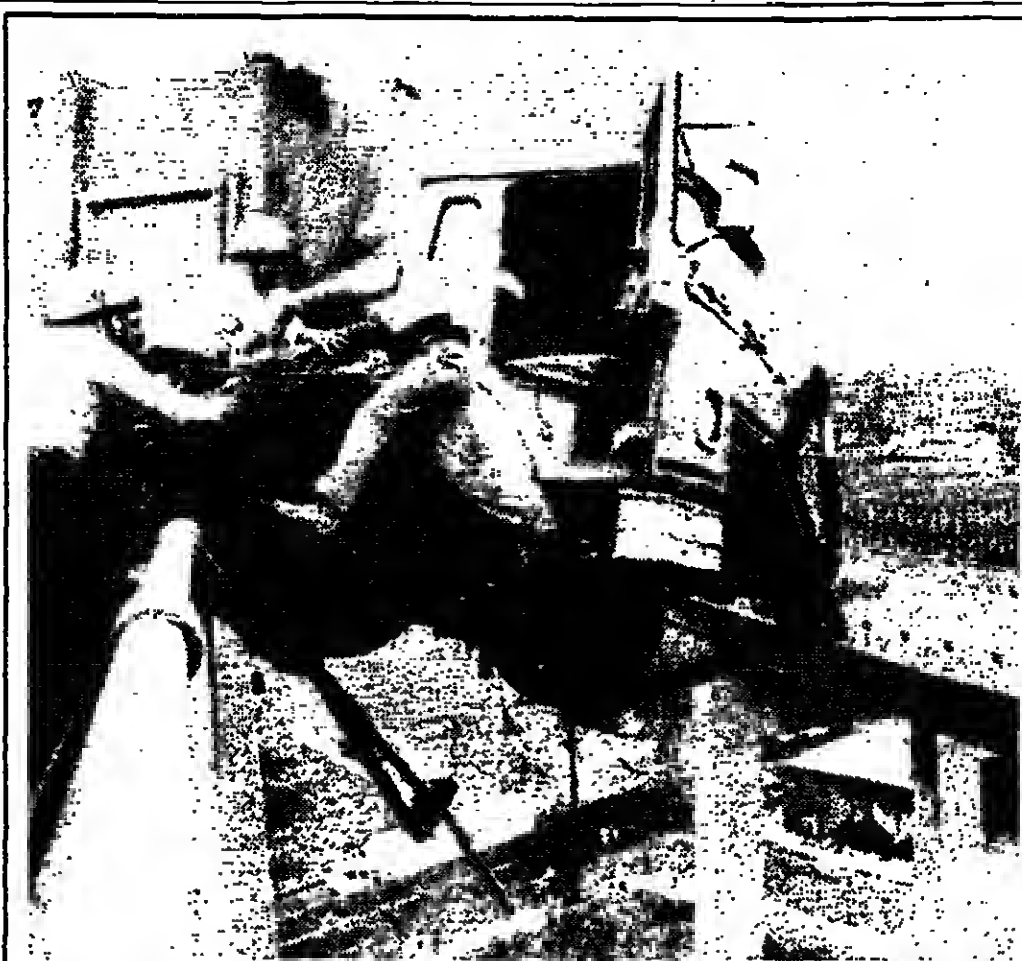
information in private business dealings.

Rep. Romano L. Mazzoli, Democrat of Kentucky, who heads the legislative subcommittee of the intelligence panel, said after the hearing that changes in auditing, reporting and security procedures outlined Wednesday by Adm. Inman had made it highly unlikely that intelligence proprietaries could be misused, as was the case with Mr. Wilson.

Rep. Mazzoli said, however, that the committee was still looking to possible legislation in the area later in the year, after a "continuing dialogue with the CIA."

Rep. Albert Gore Jr., Democrat of Tennessee, said he believed the agency had been "blinded" in its analyses of Iran under the deposed Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and Libya, in part because of close ties between agency personnel and the two countries. Rep. Gore said that he intended to propose legislation requiring members of the intelligence community to agree not to work for foreign countries after their government service.

Officials of the agency, like all government employees, are subject to various federal conflict of interest statutes but, according to CIA officials, no current or former employee of the agency has ever been charged under those statutes.



FREEWAY RESCUE — A Philadelphia trash collector leaps into the arms of firemen after his truck crashed through a guardrail, leaving the cab hanging 120 feet above the ground.

Tape Reportedly Hints Pilots Knew of Wing Ice

By John Burgess and Douglas B. Weaver

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The cockpit voice tape from the Air Florida jetliner that crashed into the Potomac River three weeks ago strongly suggests that the pilots took off even though they knew that ice or snow was on the plane's wings, sources close to the investigation said.

Investigators have cautioned that cockpit voice tapes, which record sounds on a continuous 30-minute loop, are subject to varying interpretation because the words are often terse, indistinct and spoken in conjunction with oods, gestures and other nonverbal communication.

Preliminary transcripts show that the pilot and co-pilot commented to each other repeatedly on the heavy snow falling on Jan. 13 as they taxied to the runway. Their words suggest that at one point they peered out cockpit windows specifically to check for ice or snow on the wings, noted that there was some, but took off anyway, a source said Wednesday.

About 30 seconds after takeoff, the plane crashed. Co-pilot Roger Alan Pettit's final words were, "We're going down, Larry," according to a source, and pilot Lar-

ry Wheaton responded: "I know it." Then came the sound of impact as the jet struck the 14th Street Bridge at about 150 mph (240 kilometers per hour). Mr. Pettit, Capt. Wheaton and 72 other persons aboard were killed, along with four on the bridge.

Officials at the National Transportation Safety Board, which is heading the investigation, declined to comment on the contents of the cockpit tape, saying it is still being studied. Final transcripts of the tape probably will be released later this month.

A source kept open the possibility that the pilots referred to ice or snow on other planes, not their own. But others close to the investigation said they were convinced the pilots had been speaking of their own plane.

Federal Aviation Administration regulations specify that "no pilot may take off an airplane that has frost, snow or ice adhering to" engines, windshields, wings or control surfaces.

Ice on wings can be a major problem for airplanes because it alters the contour of the wings and reduces their lifting power. Investigators seized on icing as a possible factor almost immediately after the crash. About 43 minutes elapsed between the time the plane was sprayed with a de-icing solution and its takeoff. A Braniff pilot who saw Flight 90 as it was taking off told them that it had snow or ice on the wings and fuselage.

As the plane sped down the runway, the pilots' words indicate that they were concerned it was not accelerating fast enough.

One source said that preliminary electronic analysis of the jet whine, as recorded on the cockpit tape, indicates that the engines were giving out only about 80 percent of normal power. Another monitoring device recovered from the plane, the flight data recorder, has shown that it took 47 seconds to accelerate to takeoff speed instead of the normal 30 or so.

Seconds after liftoff, the 737's "sick shaker," a device that gives off a loud rattle to warn that the plane is about to stall — a fall due to insufficient lift — can be heard on the tape, sources said.

A source said the rattle began just after the plane reached 166 mph, 24 mph faster than the 737's normal stall speed. That could support theories that ice or snow had reduced the wings' ability to generate lift, making the plane stall at a higher speed than normal.

The plane's manufacturer, Boeing, has issued two bulletins to airlines operating the 737, warning that in icy conditions the plane had shown a tendency to pitch up suddenly shortly after takeoff. Investigators have speculated that the Air Florida plane did so, further complicating lift problems it may have been experiencing.

U.S. Warned by Judge On Private School Tax

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A federal judge said Thursday that a court order prevents the restoration of tax exemptions to private schools in Mississippi that practice racial discrimination, and he warned Reagan administration officials not to resist the exemptions "unless they like jail."

On Wednesday, the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., told White House officials that Senate Republicans are cool to the legislation the administration has requested.

But Sen. Baker, a Tennessee Republican, left open the possibility that the White House might eventually accept a resolution simply restating the policy against tax exemptions.

U.S. District Judge George L. Hart Jr. said the 11-year-old court order applies only to Mississippi private schools and would not prevent the administration from restoring tax exemptions elsewhere.

Justice Department attorney Donald J. Gavin told Judge Hart that while the order remains in effect there would be no attempt to apply the tax exemption in Mississippi.

"If it is applied to Mississippi, the government would be in contempt of court," Judge Hart said.

1969 Case

His comment came during a hearing in a suit filed in 1969 by a group of blacks who protested racial discrimination in private schools in Mississippi.

A three-judge panel of the same federal district court ruled in 1971 that Mississippi private schools could not receive tax exemptions if they practiced racial discrimination.

The plaintiffs, former Mississippi school children and their par-

ents, said the administration's "unilateral determination to recognize discriminatory private schools as tax-exempt is a willful and contemptuous disregard" of the court's judgment.

The black group is asking Judge Hart to reopen the proceeding to prevent the Treasury Department from granting the tax-exempt status to private schools that discriminate.

In 1971, the court said the plaintiffs were entitled to a "declaration of relief on an enduring, permanent basis, not on a basis that could be withdrawn with a shift in the tides of administration, or changing perceptions of sound discretion."

Opposition in Congress

After granting a tax exemption to two all-white schools early last month and facing the outraged protests of civil rights advocates, the Reagan administration announced that it would seek legislation to deny such exemptions, contending that existing law needed clarification.

Opposition has mounted in Congress to the administration's handling of the issue.

In the Democratic-controlled House, Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts asserted that neither legislation nor a resolution was needed to block the tax exemptions. "It's the law of the land," he said.

Meanwhile, at the Justice Department, spokesman Tom DeCair responded unsympathetically to the more than 200 employees of the civil rights division who signed a letter saying that the administration's reversal violated existing federal civil rights laws. More than half the letters' signers are lawyers.

"If they feel strongly about it, they are welcome to leave," said Mr. DeCair.



Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr.

Nuclear Industry Seeks \$50-Billion U.S. Loan

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Nuclear industry officials, meeting with Vice President Bush and other top administration officials, have suggested a \$50-billion federal loan program to help nuclear power utilities get back on their feet, industry leaders said.

They also called for the formation of huge regional electric companies to be answerable only to federal regulators.

Mr. Bush, Energy Secretary James B. Edwards and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige met Tuesday in a closed meeting with representatives of eight electrical

utilities, three nuclear power supply companies and two investment firms, as well as with two top utility regulators. The meeting was described as informational.

Charles H. Dean Jr., chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, proposed a National Nuclear Energy Pool, backed by a Federal Nuclear Financing Bank, "to assure supply of capital needed to complete plants now started and past some specified stage of construction." For about \$50 billion in low-interest loans, he said, the bank could acquire control of 20 million kilowatts of nuclear generating power within about 10 years.

"This National Nuclear Energy

Pool would form a reliable source of power ... and be available during a national emergency," he said in an interview. He argued that the investment would be repaid in seven or eight years by savings on oil imports.

Lelan F. Sillin Jr., chief executive officer of Northeast Utilities, a Connecticut-based group of five companies that own nuclear facilities, said he proposed the combination of utilities into large regional power companies that would be regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, bypassing state utility commissions.

The privately owned electric utility industry long has argued

that state regulators hold the firms' earnings too low for them to survive. Mr. Sillin admitted that his idea is controversial. "Many state commissions would object, but I'm not sure all of them would," he said.

The industry is divided on all these ideas, said Frederick L. Webber, chief of the Edison Electric Institute, a utility trade group. He added that the \$50-billion loan proposal "is a tough one to throw at this administration, but it's an idea we ought to take a look at."

Nuclear critics dismissed the proposal as a political impossibility. "I just can't believe that Congress will go along with some kind of a \$50-billion nuclear Salvation Army when one out of every 10 American workers is unemployed," said Rep. Edward J. Markey, a Massachusetts Democrat.

11 Die in Brazilian Blast

United Press International

PORTO VELHO, Brazil — Eleven persons, one of them a civilian, were killed Wednesday in a dynamite explosion in the ammunition room of a police barracks in the Amazonian city of Cacoal, police said. The blast apparently was touched off by an electrical fire.

The plane's manufacturer, Boeing, has issued two bulletins to airlines operating the 737, warning that in icy conditions the plane had shown a tendency to pitch up suddenly shortly after takeoff. Investigators have speculated that the Air Florida plane did so, further complicating lift problems it may have been experiencing.

Log Reveals Extent of Taping System Used by Kennedy

(Continued from Page 1)

fense Robert S. McNamara; national security adviser McGeorge Bundy; CIA Director John A. McCona; various military leaders, including Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Maxwell Taylor and Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Robert Kennedy, Secretary of State Rusk and Defense Secretary McNamara appear on the recordings most often, each about a dozen times, according to the log.

Nearly every major issue of the Kennedy presidency — tax bills, the nuclear test ban treaty, foreign aid, civil rights, defense policy, foreign aid — are mentioned in the log as topics of discussion.

Also recorded, almost certainly without knowing it, were the labor leaders George Meany and Walter Reuther; Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago; Mayor Robert Wagner of New York; Norman Cousins, editor of The Saturday Review; Gov. Edmund G. Brown Sr. of California; Gov. John B. Connally of Texas; the pollster Lou Harris; the historian and White House staff member Arthur Schlesinger Jr.; and R. Sargent Shriver, Kennedy's brother-in-law and Peace Corps director.

Henry A. Kissinger is listed on an April 26, 1963, tape when he was a special foreign affairs adviser to Kennedy.

The taping system was installed in secrecy by the Secret Service in the summer of 1962 and was removed Nov. 22, 1963, the day Kennedy was assassinated, according to an official familiar with the system.

Recordings on Cuba

Overall, the Kennedy Library has 125 reels of tape from Oval Office or Cabinet meetings, totaling 325 conversations. The first was recorded on July 30, 1962, and the last on Nov. 7, 1963. More than three dozen NSC meetings were recorded including many of those involving the October, 1962, Cuban missile crisis.

In addition, the log shows the 275 phone conversations were recorded over a 14-month period on Dictabelts, the first on Sept. 10,

1962, and the last on Oct. 29, 1963. While the contents of the recorded conversations are unknown, the range of topics listed in the logs is broad. Subjects include Kennedy discussions with: Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi on the Meredith crisis; longtime friend LeMayne Billings on a "missed plane connection;" Gov. Brown of California on the "defeat of Richard Nixon in California gubernatorial election;" and "John McCona's testimony on the missile crisis."

Like presidents who came after him, Kennedy discussed the "use of polygraphs in tracing defense leaks" with his defense secretary, according to one log entry, and he appeared concerned about "keeping the CIA out of the Peace Corps," according to another.

PT-109

One telephone log reports a conversation with a person identified only as AI on the subject of a "movie version of PT-109."

The president recorded a conversation with an official about the location of an IRS facility, and another with Mr. Rusk on the illness of Pope John XXIII.

Several conversations with Edward Kennedy, a newly elected senator, were recorded. The topics included "useful with wool industry representatives re international trade," "EMK's speed-reading course" and "prospective visit-speech by JFK to Boston College on 4-19-63."

The president recorded his conversation in March, 1963, with then-Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon on "IRS rules on expense accounts" and another conversation that month with an aide to Robert Kennedy on the subject of a "U.S. hockey team loss."

The identities of six of the peo-

Tin Magnate Antenor Patino Of Bolivia Dies in N.Y. at 85

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Antenor Patino, 85, a Bolivian businessman-diplomat who was one of the world's richest men and heir to the tin mines founded by his father, died Tuesday. He had been under treatment for heart trouble.

When his father died in 1947, Mr. Patino inherited \$1 billion. Mr. Patino held interests considered incalculable in shipping, minerals, steel and hotel firms worldwide.

In 1959, Mr. Patino's mother, Albina Rodriguez de Patino, sold her jewels so her husband could continue his explorations in the



Antenor Patino ... in 1974

maintained homes and estates in Europe and North America, including an apartment on Fifth Avenue in Manhattan and another on Avenue Foch in Paris.

Ann Weaver Norton

NEW YORK (NYT) — Ann Weaver Norton, 70, a sculptor noted for her mysterious brick "megaliths," died Wednesday.

Widow of Ralph H. Norton, founder and principal benefactor of the Norton Gallery and School of Art in West Palm Beach, she constructed her megaliths, towering structures of handmade brick, on the grounds of her home in West Palm Beach.

Museums where her work is represented include the Detroit Institute of Art, the Los Angeles County Museum of Art and the Musée Rodin in Paris.

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Mayor in Philippines Is Killed by Gunmen

United Press International

MANILA — Gunmen shot and killed the mayor of Calauag, Edgardo S. Cambangon, in the main square of the town, the government-owned Philippine News Agency said Thursday.

The town is in Quezon province, one of five in the southeastern section of the main Luzon island where guerrillas of the New People's Army, the military wing of the outlawed Communist Party, have stepped up operations in recent months.

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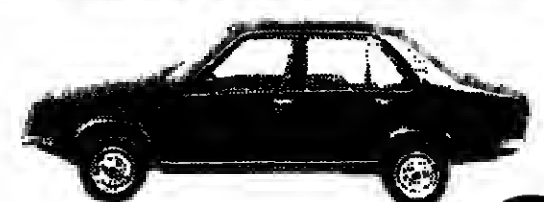
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Fortunate Finland

The remarkable point about Finland's election of a new president is how unremarkable it all seems. Mauno Koivisto, a Social Democrat, replaces the right-of-center Urho Kekkonen, Finland's president for 25 years. Moscow celebrates a "clear tilt to the left," but that dramatic interpretation has somehow eluded the new president. Koivisto talks of slogging forward in familiar paths.

Finland, a snowball's toss from Leningrad, seems certain to remain what it has been: a multiparty capitalist democracy, globally neutral but unquestionably independent.

On the periphery of the Soviet Union, that is a distinctive achievement — all the more notable because Finland once belonged to the czars and dared to make war against Stalin. Yet the Finns have not been swallowed up, like the Baltic republics, or bound hand and foot, like Poland. Why?

History explains a lot. Under the czars, from 1809 to 1917, Finland had autonomy as a constitutional monarchy in its own right. Once sovereign, it fought to remain so, escaping the Red Army's occupation with opportunistic territorial concessions. And since 1945, it has profited crucially from geography. Finland's other neighbor is Sweden, not East Germany, which means the Soviet Union does not need it, as it needs Poland, to protect vital military routes.

With great skill, Finns have made the most of these circumstances. They have nurtured political ties to Scandinavia and avoided excessive dependence on Soviet trade. Only a fifth of Finland's commerce flows east, a proportion that is carefully restrained. Finland's leaders have mollified Moscow without compromising Finnish self-respect — recognizing a Soviet interest in their politics but not tolerating improper meddling.

In recent times, the European power balance has left Finland space for maneuver. Those who envy Finland's apparently safe neutrality and think it a model for other democracies overlook an inconvenient fact: Helsinki can defend its independence precisely because West Germany and Italy have not been "Finlandized."

Curiously, Soviet ideologues also ignore the main lesson of Finland's status. Its democracy has not damaged Soviet security and its mixed economy requires no foreign subsidy. How different the Polish problem would appear if the Kremlin could tolerate such diversity "inside" its sphere. Koivisto, whom the Russians now welcome, was, like Lech Walesa, a seaport laborer. But he was free to pursue his vision as a democratic politician to become premier, head of the national bank, and now president.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Martian's View

The man from Mars dropped into Earth orbit, just in time. He had heard that the first Reagan budget was about to appear. What, he asked, was the focus of public attention?

There's intense speculation, we explained, about the size of the deficit and whether it could be held under \$100 billion. The Martian consulted his notes. "Didn't you Americans once have a president who bent the budget into a pretzel to keep it under \$100 billion?"

Yes, indeed — but that was the whole budget, not just the deficit. Lyndon B. Johnson was a man who took large round numbers seriously. He spent the fall of 1964 gloomily predicting that the next budget couldn't possibly be kept under \$100 billion. But when it came out in 1965, lo, the figure was \$99.7 billion.

The Martian wanted to know whether the number turned out to be accurate. We laughed, and explained that everyone knew it to be pretty fake from the beginning. In those days the trust funds, like Social Security, weren't counted in the totals — just as off-budget accounts aren't counted today. The real number wasn't \$99.7 billion but \$127 billion. Even that turned out to be a low estimate. When all the bills were in, spending turned out to have been \$135 billion.

"If everybody knew the number was bent," the man from Mars asked, "why did the president go to such lengths to produce it?" He kept asking questions like that. You could tell he was from Mars.

"It makes people feel better," we patiently

explained. "That's why Mr. Reagan is going to struggle so hard, and so publicly, to keep his deficit figures under \$100 billion. It's a matter of paying respect to the proprietors, like the medicine man doing the rain dance. You may not get any rain, but everybody finds it gratifying to know that the poor fellow is doing everything humanly possible."

If Mr. Reagan's estimated budget deficit for 1983 should be, say, \$99.7 billion, the Martian asked, how should one take that number?

With caution, we advised. One should make a few rough corrections, with a blunt pencil. First, one should add in the off-budget spending — currently about \$20 billion a year. Then one should deduct all the savings from legislation that obviously won't pass. Mr. Reagan, for example, is already backing off his own plan to withhold taxes on interest and dividends. Then one should correct for the excessively optimistic economic forecasts on which all the other arithmetic is based. In a day or two, the Congressional Budget Office will publish a report telling everybody what a more realistic estimate might be.

If the budget office puts out a fairly reliable set of numbers, the Martian asked, why does the president put out different ones?

"That's politics," we said, "which would hardly interest a serious economist like you."

"I'm not an economist," the Martian indignantly exclaimed. "I'm an anthropologist. I'm writing a book on the tribal habits of the smaller planets."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Death of a Nostrum

Laetrile, the alleged cancer cure made from apricot pits, may at long last be dead. A definitive new study, published in The New England Journal of Medicine, concludes that it "is a toxic drug that is not effective as a cancer treatment." After many premature announcements, this should prove to be Laetrile's obituary.

But what permitted this quack remedy to enjoy so vigorous a 30-year life span? The Laetrile saga has marked an alarmingly bitter divorce between the public and physicians. Despite the medical profession's repeated assurance that the drug is ineffective, it became a national cult.

Unable to obtain legal treatment in the United States, Americans would travel to Mexico and pay some \$2,000 for a course of the apricot-pit nostrum. Probably tens of thousands of cancer patients tried the drug. Some 27 state legislatures have legalized Laetrile, in an outright snub to medical opinion and the Food and Drug Administration, which hanned it. A Harris poll found that the public favored legalization by a remarkable margin of 30 percent.

Those who peddled Laetrile traded on the desperation of cancer victims, for most of whom conventional medicine had nothing further to offer. But why did even these patients listen to the siren voices of false hope? Perhaps the U.S. government's "War on Cancer" raised unrealistic expectations. Medical spokesmen manifestly failed in their efforts to persuade the public that Laetrile was useless.

That failure of communication cannot be laid entirely at the public's door. Medical au-

thorities were too slow to understand that the Laetrile case required something more than the usual scientific standards of evidence. For the public, it was not enough to pooh-pooh it on the basis of a few experiments.

Only in 1972 was a major test of the drug undertaken in animals at the Sloan-Kettering Institute. The evidence of efficacy was almost entirely negative, but the few anomalously positive results — to be expected in any biological study — allowed the Laetrilists to press their claims.

Physicians had long resisted testing Laetrile in patients because of the ethics of administering an almost certainly useless drug in place of proven remedies. But three years ago the National Cancer Institute agreed to mount a clinical trial.

Conducted just the way the Laetrilists recommended, with high doses of Laetrile and a special diet, the trial proves conclusively that the drug offers no benefit to patients with advanced cancer. It also shows that the cyanide-laden remedy is dangerously toxic at the recommended level.

Not every quack remedy should be dignified with a full-fledged clinical trial. Laetrile was different. It had a predecessor in Krebiozen, another anti-cancer remedy with a pseudoscientific rationale. Because of the continuing intractability of cancer, Laetrile will doubtless be resurrected in a new form. Physicians should not again wait for 27 state legislatures to tell them of a crisis of public confidence in scientific medicine. The next time around, they should start sooner to reason with the desperate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Feb. 5: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Ships From Germany

BERLIN — One of the most significant signs of Germany's development and industrial progress can be found in the extraordinary increase in shipbuilding that has taken place within her yards during the last few years. Twenty years ago almost all ships, merchantmen, men-of-war or otherwise, sailing under the German flag were constructed in foreign or English yards. Today Germany not only covers her own requirements but is commencing to build all kinds of vessels for other nations. In no year has the progress been more evident than during the last one, 1906, when 377 steamships and 390 sailing vessels were built in the 71 existing shipyards of Germany.

1932: Invasion of Shanghai

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "The purpose of Japan at Shanghai is different from her purpose in invading Manchuria. Manchuria is a granary larger than Texas, a reservoir of raw materials without which the forge and factories of Japan would shut down. The very existence of overpopulated, industrial Japan depends upon an untrammeled highway to the heart of Manchuria's resources. Behind Japan's attack on Shanghai is her need of raw materials, but her no less imperious need of a market for her fabricated wares. The Yangtze valley, which shelters one-eighth of the population of the globe, offers a condensed, homogeneous, easily reached mass of rural consumers."

Other Tongues for Americans: The Key Is Linguistic Zest

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — There are countries in the world where language is the most divisive political issue. Belgium and Canada are racked by the argument, which reflects real rivalry for economic and social benefits.

In parts of the United States the problem is reaching similar proportions. Some demographers predict it won't be long before it's nationwide. The time for a sensible approach is before it starts tearing at the country's unity.

There seems to be a good deal more public awareness of most Americans' poverty in the resource of foreign language, and sometimes even their own, than appears on the surface. In November, 1979, when the President's Commission on Foreign Language and International Studies presented its findings, it concluded, "Nothing less is at issue than the nation's security." It bemoaned "the complacent and defeatist attitude" of officialdom toward the nation's linguistic shortcomings. "Americans' incompetence in foreign languages is nothing short of scandalous, and it is becoming worse," the commission said. Then one more report was shelved.

It is not surprising that, at a time of sharp budget cuts that are going to affect many aspects of education and culture, support for language study is languishing. But the problem isn't just money, it's attitudes.

That shows in the conflict over "bilingualism" in areas with large Spanish-speaking populations. The term is turned on its head. Instead of the real meaning of fluency in two languages, it has come to be used as a euphemism for sticking to one's mother tongue.

It should be obvious nonsense to imagine that anybody gains when people cannot understand each other. Babel didn't collapse because the workers couldn't communicate but because they didn't try to learn.

Gregory Jaynes once reported in The New York Times with delicious satiric insight about the quarrels of Western intelligence agents dumped in a dilapidated town in Cameroon, ostensibly to watch the fighting across the river in Chad when Libyan troops took over. The Americans, he said, went about proclaiming that anybody in the world could understand English if it was shouted loudly enough.

The syndrome is widespread, and unattractive. English is the dominant and official language of the United States, and of course every American needs to know it. Lack of ease in using it not only condemns people to second-class citizenship, with all that that implies in terms of jobs, standing, access to

the culture. It also weakens the sense of national identity and the sharing of values to which the country is dedicated.

But there is no reason that requiring basic education to be in English should exclude English-speaking Americans from other languages. Where a second language is widely used, as Spanish is in Florida and the Southwest, the shattered feeling of community would be immensely improved if all the other pupils were required to study Spanish. That would be more like bilingualism.

The emphasis of those who do urge the value of breaking out of the single-language mind-box is mostly on utility. The 1979 commission report stressed the need for language ability in defense, business, abroad, foreign relations and research. True, these things are important. But it's a mistake to think languages are only good for certain careers and travel.

They are tools for enriching everyday life, as music, hobbies, sports add to human existence. They open the door to the joy of human legend, drama, food, the wisdom of tradition, from another point of view, and therefore help broaden and brighten the mind.

Refusal to accept anybody else's language

as worth knowing reflects the same narrow-gauge kind of head, the same stubborn ignorance, as that of the fundamentalist I heard about who denounced people speaking in other tongues, saying, "If English was good enough for Jesus Christ, it's good enough for them." The story is apocryphal in both senses.

Certainly, nobody can ever learn all the languages of the world. There are thousands. This argument against trying a few stems from considering only the immediate professional utility of multilingualism. It leaves out the fun and fantasy of having more than one track to think along.

And that is mainly what is wrong with the way Americans are taught foreign languages, as though they were computer programs. Along with their interests and subjective — maybe even before — should come the attractions. Perhaps a better way to start learning French is with a menu and recipes, German with an account of a soccer game, anything with news about familiar subjects.

Americans need to talk with the rest of the world and with each other. When we come to think of it as not just a chore and a conflict but as an adventure, like space with everybody going into orbit, we'll be safely launched.

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Confused Foreign Policy And Reagan's 'Viability'

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — John Kenneth Galbraith was once asked, "Who do you favor for president?" and answered, "The leftwardmost viable candidate." An honest answer, to which the obvious complement is, "The rightwardmost viable candidate." The operative word, in dealing with either "left" or "right," is "viable." And the question to ask about Mr. Reagan, therefore, is whether he might "viable" act more "conservatively" than he has done.

In domestic policy he has not, in the opinion of some of us, gone as far as he might have. Here we mean that he has not gone as far as he might have rhetorically. Probably he got from Congress everything he could conceivably have got from it. Indeed, at one point, before the critical vote in the House on the tax bill, Mr. Reagan and his advisers calculated that they would lose by two votes. He stands especially to suffer from the Stockman Syndrome, here defined as: "Privately I know that it isn't going to work." If Mr. Reagan had asked, let us say, for a reduction in the marginal tax rate to a maximum of 25 percent, he could ascribe any shortfall in future economic deficits to the difference between what he asked for and what he got.

It is in the field of foreign policy that he gives a perplexing image. Primarily, Mr. Reagan is a magnetic field. His stands, so long and skillfully articulated, are unambiguously as to concept, flexible in the matter of execution. But in the field of foreign policy there is genuine confusion. It is not surprising that his critics trot out so volubly statements of his, made during the past, that would appear to apply to the kind of thing he is now charged with doing, most specifically in the failure adequately to meet the challenge of the suppression of Poland.

Consider the matter of credits. Specifically, consider the matter of International Harvester and the matter of grain.

Arguments have been made, with special force from stockholders of International

Harvester and from U.S. grain producers, that the economic factors should probably prevail here. Everyone knows that the budget deficit is vast, and that there is a great deal of surplus grain that needs to be sold to somebody, at the risk of impoverishing a number of farmers. All this is true.

But it is also true that the American people are putting up \$150 billion a year in order to maintain the military. One hundred and fifty billion dollars is many times the sum of money it would cost to protect farmers whose grain was rerouted from U.S. seaports to U.S. granaries. The incredible notion that the United States should supply credit to the Soviet Union and to its satellites, which credit means people, the importation of U.S. grain and U.S. commercial products — in many cases at prices above those an American consumer would be asked to pay — is one with which President Reagan's administration appears to have come to terms. In doing so he wastes his image as an indelible presence that is determined to impose maximum pressure on the Soviet Union, avoiding the alternative of military engagement at almost any cost.

The military arm of the United States, which eats up that \$150 billion every year, is no more important than the far less expensive paramilitary resources of the United States. These are the economic weapon (we are, relatively, rich; the Soviet Union is poor, and might be made desperately poor) and the psychological weapon (our people are relatively free, theirs are enslaved). Any failure to use the paramilitary resources to the fullest extent not only increases the expense of the whole defensive enterprise but, paradoxically, increases the possibility that a final engagement would need to be military, rather than dialectical.

Mr. Reagan must not appear inflexible, nor be inflexible. But he must appear to be a stalwart presence, the locus of anti-Communist thought and action.

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Negotiations Should Precede Elections in El Salvador

By Adolfo Arnaldo Majano

THE PLAN to hold an election next month in El Salvador, while not the direct cause of the country's current problems, is certainly one of the contributing factors. As a participant in the October, 1979, coup and as a former member of the governing junta, I believe that the election should not be held, that negotiations between all representative forces in the country take place first.

No election held in a climate of

violence, with limited participation and little if any discussion of issues, can accomplish a legitimate peace in El Salvador. Negotiations would reveal the true obstacles and deep problems that are preventing peace, and thus would establish a framework for what must be done to reconcile El Salvador's society.

Although social injustice is at

the root of El Salvador's crisis, the immediate principal problem that Salvadorans confront is that of human rights violations that keep the people in constant fear and escalate the conflict.

More and more Salvadorans also are drawn into the social turmoil caused by unemployment and economic crisis. This touches all of

the population, from the professional sector to the political resistance movements to the nonconformist fringe.

The magnitude of El Salvador's problems indicates that the present government lacks both a base to sustain its rule and the possibility of having its programs accepted by the people. The government has exhausted all political possibilities of resolving the problems by cutting off dialogue with the opposition and negating the participation of other sectors in the government. Above all, the junta's efforts will fail because it has lost all credibility and authority by masking or failing to cope with gross human rights violations.

Negotiations would allow these problems to be brought into the open, where they might be dealt with. Whatever solution might be reached, it must respect the integrity of the military forces that demonstrated the spirit of justice by supporting the coup two years ago. On Oct. 15, 1979, when the present civilian-military government was installed, the leaders of the coup issued a proclamation that attempted to synthesize the primary aspirations of our countrymen. As we stated, the coup's general objective was to correct the imbalance and inequities within a framework of mutual understanding among all sectors of Salvadoran society.

Those of us in uniform aspired to disengage the military from all partisan politics and to play a new role, that of a professional armed force to protect and defend our country. This new role would merit the respect and appreciation of our fellow citizens, and would prevent our being used by any party or group for its own interests.

Since then, the balance has shifted and power is held entirely by a small group. These people are responsible for taking our nation into a wider, more perilous area of conflict, pitting the military against their countrymen. This has compromised national and mili-

tary prestige and endangered the very future of the armed forces, for a population that has suffered under a corrupt military may decide to do away with it entirely.

Hardly anyone in El Salvador has been untouched by the tragedies generated by this conflict. An estimated 30,000 have died; 300,000 have fled to other countries or to refugee camps, and 300,000 others have been displaced from their homes within the country.

Only Hope

El Salvador's only hope is to return to the principles that we held in the 1979 coup. With dissenters shut out, elections will not accomplish this.

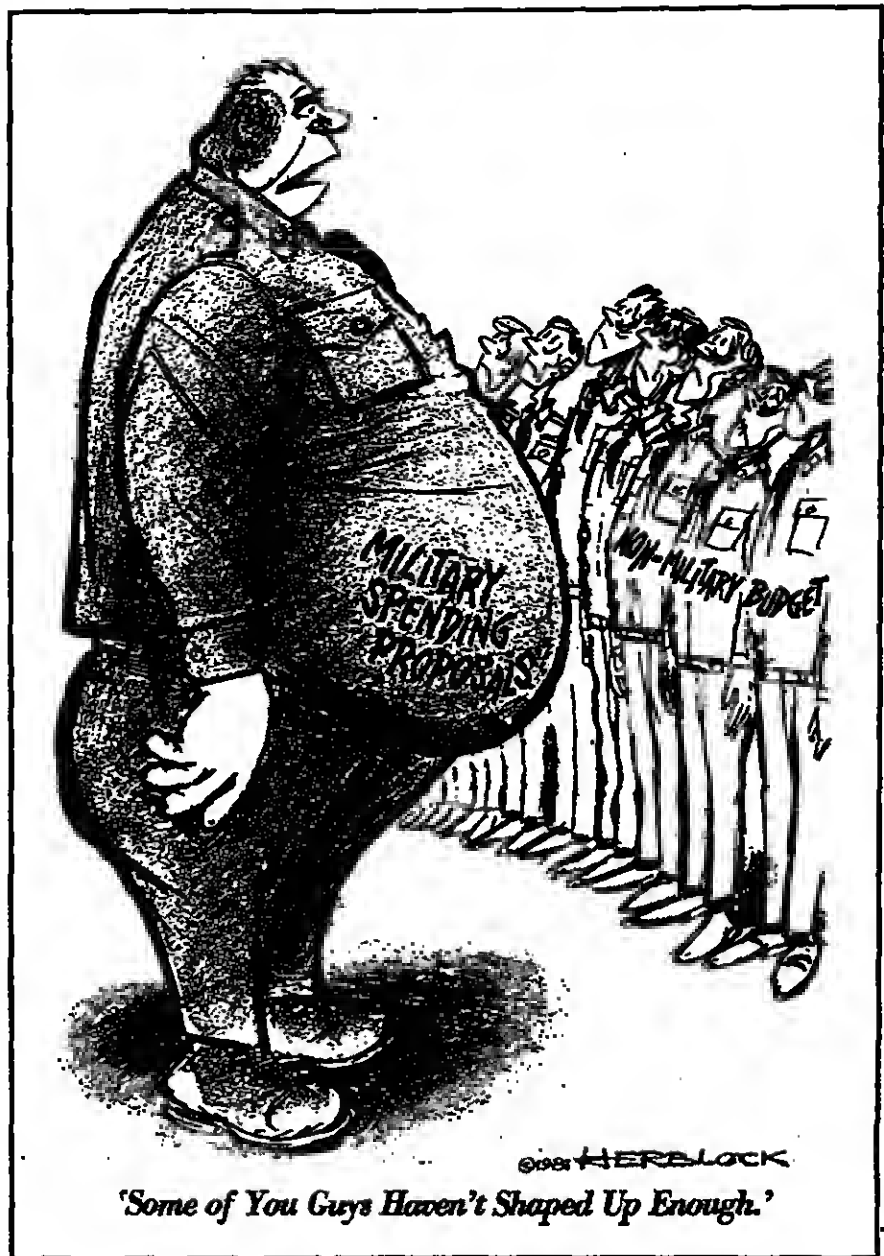
Elections in my country have seen a terrible precedent of fraud and death. The few who have held power in collaboration with the military have never allowed the results of any honest election to be implemented.

Thus it would be much better to negotiate our differences and establish a natural transition that recognizes the new equilibrium of political forces within the country. Through negotiations, we can determine the shape of the future government, and then hold clean, authentic, democratic elections.

Only by such means can El Salvador's disputed political power be resolved, not by some superficial plan designed by the junta and fatally disconnected from the reality of El Salvador today.

Although I have withdrawn from public life, I appeal to the international community to assist my country, first of all by respecting El Salvador's right of sovereign self-determination.

Col. Majano represented moderates in the Salvadoran military as a member of the junta established by the 1979 coup. Conservatives took over the junta a year later. Col. Majano resigned in protest. After being held in prison, he was deported last March and now lives in Mexico. He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.



'Some of You Guys Haven't Shaped Up Enough.'

Senate Demands on Cuba Expected

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — An early warning signal has been flashed to President Reagan that defense-oriented senators, many of them solid Reaganites, will break their self-imposed silence and demand decisive U.S. action against the Soviet arms buildup in Cuba, using a political backdrop that could embarrass the president.

That backdrop is the drama of President John F. Kennedy's spectacular success in backing down the Soviet Union in the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. What gives potency to the demand for action is the new disclosure that Cuban airfields now operate as a base for the Soviet TU-95 heavy bomber called the Bear — far superior to the IL-28 that Kennedy insisted be withdrawn.

Despite the rising demand for action by an administration that has been talking tough on Cuba and the Caribbean for a full year, but carrying a small stick, the consensus within Reagan's national security bureaucracy was described to us this way: "We all agree the Soviets are developing a fantastic strategic opportunity." But as for the U.S. counteraction, well, let's see what happens.

That is the cycle of inertia that Senate critics are out to break, and they hope that focusing on the Kennedy performance will help.

Rising Agitation

Twenty years ago, when the United States still held an unequivocal military margin over the Soviets, Kennedy extended the missile crisis beyond mere Soviet

agreement to pull out the medium-range missiles surreptitiously unloaded on Cuban shores. He also insisted on the withdrawal of the Cuban-based IL-28s, light bombers dwarfed by the long-range TU-95 Bears.

Congressional agitation has been rising for months over U.S. intelligence reports that Soviet weapons have been piling up in Fidel Castro's Cuba. But the latest intelligence added a new dimension: Cuban-based TU-95s, the aircraft classified in the SALT-2 treaty as the primary Soviet heavy bombers, have for the first time been engaged in reconnaissance flights against U.S. naval vessels along the Atlantic Coast. The TU-95 is a different aircraft from the TU-142, a reconnaissance plane that often prowls along the Atlantic seaboard.

Documents Sought

The Senate foreign relations subcommittee that oversees Latin America and the Caribbean has asked State Department officials to give it details and documents of the 1962 agreements (that resolved the missile crisis) between John J. McCloy, representing the United States, and Vasily Kuznetsov, then a high-ranking official in the Soviet Foreign Office.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Jesse Helms, the hard-line conservative leader, means business, but the State Department is exhibiting signs of wariness. Senate insiders say the administration does not want to reveal the fine print of the written and oral understandings by the Soviets in the so-called "McCloy-Kuznetsov agreements." A closed-door session scheduled for this week was postponed for at least another week.

Rising Senate agitation is based on the suspicion, now nearing conviction, that the McCloy-Kuznetsov agreements have been torn to shreds by Moscow. The essence of those agreements was an embargo on "offensive" weapons in Cuba that could be used either against the United States or in Cuban po-

litical manipulations against Central America or elsewhere in the Caribbean.

Assuming accuracy of U.S. intelligence, the presence of Soviet Bear bombers on any one of nine different airfields equipped to handle them amounts to a quantum jump in proliferation of more sophisticated Soviet weapons. Crises recently unleashed from Soviet vessels are believed to contain MIG-23s, a late-model Soviet fighter that has been present in Cuba for many months. Some specialists, however, believe they may contain the bomber version of the MIG-23, known as the MIG-27, which would also appear to be a clear violation of the 1962 agreement.

Administration officials correctly fear that the coming Senate probe points to far more difficulties for the president than merely identifying Castro's most recent Soviet acquisitions. The true target is the president's curious lassitude in adopting a consistent policy to deal with Cuba's central role in spreading Marxist revolution or civil war throughout Central America.

What the senators are after is candid, public recitation of the extent and significance of the Soviet arms shipments, their use by Cuba and what the Reagan administration is going to do about it. It may be a lot more than they get.

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150-150

Chinese, Vietnamese Again Become Testy On Border Incidents

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service
PEKING — A series of border incidents during the Lunar New Year holiday last month has prompted new recriminations between China and Vietnam, which have been on hostile terms since their border war three years ago.

The newspaper People's Daily accused Hanoi Wednesday of hypocrisy in proposing a cease-fire on three recent occasions and then allegedly instigating 44 "military provocations" during the 10-day holiday that the Chinese call Changjie and the Vietnamese call Tet.

The article by Ji Ying of the official Chinese press agency said that one Chinese peasant was killed and two were wounded along the rugged border of Yunnan and Guangxi between Jan. 18 and 28.

The Vietnamese authorities never tire of talking about their desire for peace, yet they have failed to show it in their actions," the article said.

The charges were made only a few days after Vietnam scored a public-relations coup by encouraging the new secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, to agree to mediate in the Chinese-Vietnamese border dispute. Mr. Pérez de Cuellar assured Pham Van Dong, the Vietnamese premier, that he was ready to help "contribute to a peaceful solution."

On the Defensive
The proposed intervention of Mr. Pérez de Cuellar has combined with Vietnam's public truce offers to put China on the defensive. People's Daily took note of the Vietnamese proposals on Dec. 28, Jan. 14 and Jan. 30 and alleged that Vietnam had circulated them at the United Nations "in an attempt to achieve maximum benefit from this propaganda stunt."

China told Vietnam in September that there could be no negotiations before Vietnamese forces pulled out of Cambodia. The Chinese have also contended that a truce is superfluous because the Vietnamese alone are to blame for the border hostilities.

"As long as Vietnam refrains from making any future military provocations or incursions into Chinese territory, the question of

fighting back simply will not arise and peace and tranquility will prevail in the border area, festival or no festival," People's Daily said Wednesday.

While it is almost impossible to determine who is at fault from the verbal attacks and counterattacks, the Chinese appear to have found the border a convenient point of pressure on Vietnam while Hanoi is trying to buttress a client regime in Phnom Penh. According to Western intelligence reports last year, the Chinese were tying down up to two-thirds of the Vietnamese Army that might otherwise have been available for duty in Cambodia.

No Softening of Image
Peking also seems aware that any agreement with Hanoi would be interpreted in Asia as a softening of China's opposition to the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, particularly when other Southeast Asian nations are trying to promote a coalition of resistance movements there. China continues to champion the deposed regime of Pol Pot.

But some diplomats say that Vietnam, realizing that China does not want to talk, may find it advantageous to press publicly for a truce while embarrassing the Chinese with border incidents.

The Chinese press has been specific about at least five recent violations. On Jan. 18, the Vietnamese were said to have shelled a village in the Hekou autonomous county of Yunnan province. On Jan. 22, a commune member in Guangxi province was killed while traveling to visit relatives in a nearby village.

On Jan. 25, the Chinese say, Vietnamese fired at and broke up a holiday celebration in the Guangxi town of Congxin and also fired into the Hekou area for three hours. The next day, the Chinese said, two civilians in Yunnan were wounded by Vietnamese mines.

The Vietnamese had previously alleged that Chinese troops fired across the border or intruded into Vietnamese territory on more than a dozen occasions between Dec. 28 and Jan. 13.

The quarrel has extended to conflicting claims of sovereignty over the barren Parcel and Spratly Islands in the South China Sea. These scattered reefs and atolls have taken on value because of indications that oil could be found in the area.

Last month, the Chinese press botched Peking's claim with a lengthy historical study showing that the Chinese had been there first. Vietnam responded by publishing a "white paper" and a long magazine article supporting its claim to the islands.



A Vietnamese soldier trains with a grenade-launcher during exercises near China in 1980.

General Says Rapid Improvement Is Needed If Chinese Army Is to Avoid Defeat in Future

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING — China must rapidly develop its army of four million soldiers into a modern fighting force or face serious battlefield defeats in wartime, the army's chief of staff warned this week in calling for a major military reorganization.

"If we fail to upgrade the organization and discipline of the armed forces, we would not be able to engage an enemy in modern warfare and may have to pay a much higher price in the event of an emergency," said Gen. Yang Dezhi, chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army.

Gen. Yang's remarks were reported Wednesday in the English-language newspaper China Daily, but the comments appeared to have been drawn from an article that appeared last month in the Liberation Army Daily, a military newspaper not available to foreigners.

China must revise its basic military strategy and the army's battlefield tactics, Gen. Yang said. It can no longer depend on Mao's theory of "people's war" and guerrilla tactics and must replace them with modern military tactics and technology and "regular" organization.

"Powerful Enemy"
"We are faced with a highly modernized and well-trained powerful enemy," Gen. Yang said, referring to the Soviet Union. "To deal with such an enemy, we need not only high morale but also expertise in using modern weapons in any tactical or strategic operation in perfect coordination with other branches of the armed forces."

Gen. Yang, who has been chief of staff for two years, went further in this article than he had previously in calling for reorganization of the Chinese armed forces, starting with their fundamental strategy and extending to their uniforms.

He recalled programs originated in the 1950s under the late Marshal Peng Teh-hsi that were meant to turn what had been largely a guerrilla force led by the Communist Party into a regular army under the new Chinese government.

These measures included military academies to train officers, a system of ranks to strengthen the command structure and discipline, new armaments such as surface-to-surface missiles and anti-tank systems and a scale of military pay and benefits for each rank.

But such ideas ran counter to Mao's emphasis on guerrilla warfare and thus were not politically acceptable. Gen. Peng was purged by Mao in 1959 and was replaced as defense minister by Marshal Lin Biao, who scrapped most of the "regularization program," calling it "bourgeois militarism."

In the 1960s, Marshal Lin rose to become one of the principal radical leaders of the Cultural Revolution — until he died in a plane crash after an abortive coup.

Gen. Yang said that military exercises last year in which perhaps 200,000 troops participated showed that the "upgrading of regularity and discipline is not only necessary but completely feasible."

Those exercises, the first on such a scale, attempted to bring different types of units together so that infantry, artillery, armored, airborne and other troops worked under the same commander and followed the same orders.

Gen. Yang's deputy, Gen. Zhang Zhen, said last month that major changes were under way in military training. In a basic change, armored units are to lead attacks, supported by infantry, artillery and air power. Gen. Zhang said, adding that such combined operations were to be the rule down to the company level.

In another change, training is to be concentrated on the officer corps, particularly at the command and staff levels, rather than on small units and the individual soldier.

Call for a Purge
PEKING (Reuters) — A senior Chinese official called Wednesday for a purge of the remaining leftists in the Communist Party hierarchy.

Zhang Yun, a member of the party disciplinary committee, wrote in the ideological journal Red Flag that followers of the disgraced radical "Gang of Four" still held high positions and were sabotaging party policy.

Mrs. Zhang said that getting rid of leftist influence was one of the main problems facing the party, and she accused many members of using their positions for personal gain.

She said the problem to a large extent arose because the party, which now has 39 million members, had doubled in size during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-1976, when the radicals were in control.

A campaign against bureaucracy was started Dec. 1, when Premier Zhao Ziyang declared war against practices such as overmanning. The campaign is now being linked with attacks on remaining leftist influence, which has declined steadily since the downfall of the "Gang of Four" in 1976.

2 Slain in Colombian Jail
BOGOTA — Two men accused of kidnapping and killing a 4-year-old boy were shot and hacked to death by inmates at the Belavista prison in Medellin, Colombia, where they were awaiting trial, police said.

No Bread for Pigs, Pravda Warns

Ukrainians Urged to Conserve Scarce Grain Supplies

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — Faced with shortages of grain in the Ukraine, the breadbasket of the Soviet Union, authorities are threatening villagers with stiff fines, confiscation of property and prison terms for feeding bread to their pigs, cows and chickens.

An article in Pravda on Wednesday urged a crackdown on villagers who divert bread and cereals to livestock, and noted that the maximum penalty under the law was three years' "deprivation of freedom."

The article, by a deputy prosecutor and by a jurist from the Ukraine, was a warning to the rural population to conserve scarce grain supplies as well as a call for greater vigilance by police.

Forage Shortage

The severe penalties reflect the apparently serious shortages of forage and feed grains for the livestock that villagers are allowed to keep on small private plots, the source of 30 percent of the milk and meat produced in the Soviet Union.

The government still has not released figures for last year's grain harvest, an omission from traditional year-end statistics that is viewed as indicating that last summer's drought and scattered floods may have been more damaging than Western experts had estimated.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that the 1981 Soviet grain harvest — the third consecutive poor one — amounted to no more than 175 million tons, 61 million tons below the official target.

An expected record import of 43 million tons of grain this year will make up only about two-thirds of the shortfall.

Ukrainians Caught
Western experts said the penalties for diverting bread to livestock also reflect low prices for bread and high prices charged to farm workers for feed grain. The combination of shortages and a distorted pricing system unintentionally encourages rural black markets.

The authorities are trying to stem the diversion of bread to pigs and other livestock by limiting individual purchases to two kilograms (4.4 pounds) or about four loaves, but evidently with only mixed success.

The Pravda article listed several cases in which Ukrainian villagers had been caught feeding bread to their animals. In other instances, sales clerks at rural stores were convicted of selling sacks of cereal grains meant for porridge to villagers who paid them bribes and then fed the grain to livestock.

Villagers caught diverting bread to livestock are "punished as they deserve," said the two authors, S. Skopenko, a deputy Ukrainian prosecutor, and M. Fomchenkov, the jurist. "Some are even deprived of their freedom. That's as it should be."

"Got Off Easy"
In the village of Krasny Luch, two local residents were convicted of buying 14 sacks of rye and corn cereal from a store clerk after paying a 50-ruble (\$72) bribe. They all had children, so "they got off easy," the article said, with one year's corrective labor and confiscation of part of their wages. The store clerk was also barred from working in trade organizations for two years.

Most of the grain the Soviet Union imports is used to feed livestock. But despite huge imports, there are signs of serious and persistent shortages.

In the Lvov region on the Polish border, for instance, local agricultural authorities have expressed alarm that cows on some farms are producing as little as two liters of milk a day.

Official Soviet figures show that overall agricultural production fell 2 percent last year. Persistent shortages of feed have driven Soviet milk production down nearly 7 percent since 1976. According to Soviet travelers, milk in some areas of the Ukraine is being rationed at the rate of about a liter a week to families with a small child.

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Afrikaner Who Rejects Apartheid May Face More Official Pressure

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Until about a year and a half ago, Beyers Naude worshiped on Sunday mornings at the Dutch Reformed Church in a white suburb here called Parkhurst.

Then he gave up his membership in the white church, in which he had been a prominent clergyman years before, and started worshipping on Sunday afternoons with a tiny group of black domestic servants, barred from the white church but permitted to hold separate services in its social hall.

Thus Mr. Naude severed the last of his formal ties to the communi-

ty life of his own people, the Afrikaners. The 66-year-old clergyman, whose movements have been restricted by the government for more than four years, now may be facing further official pressure, his supporters fear.

Mr. Naude is the son of a founder of the Broederbond, the secret society still widely considered a controlling influence in Afrikaner political and church affairs, and was a member of the society for 23 years, until he decided that its racial principles did not square with Christian ethics.

He then became the most implacable foe of apartheid that Afrikanerdom has produced. Former

colleagues in the church called him a heretic. Government spokesmen, even a formal commission of inquiry, strongly implied that he was a supporter and possibly an agent of black underground movements.

Finally, in 1977, an organization he led, the Christian Institute, was formally outlawed, and Mr. Naude was placed under a five-year banning order that confines him to "gatherings" of any description — except church services — and from black areas. The order also forbids the quoting of his writings or speeches.

The Christian Institute started with the aim of changing whites'

opinions on racial issues. But Mr. Naude finally concluded this was hopeless and concentrated instead on supporting black initiatives for change. He saw himself as responding to Christian imperatives, but he had crossed an invisible line that separates liberals from radicals, according to the standards of white South Africa.

Normally a ban makes its recipient a political nonentity. But the security police now appear to feel that Mr. Naude has not been sufficiently neutralized.

South African laws define a "gathering" as more than two persons, so Mr. Naude has been limited to meeting people one at a time

to maintain his wide contacts among black and white churchmen, students and others.

Alan Boesak, a leader of a group of clergymen in the nonwhite branches of the Dutch Reformed Church who are rebelling against white dominance, described Mr. Naude's manner in such encounters. "It's more than his intellectual knowledge," he said. "It's his life, his witness, his love. Objectively, he is a great man. There is no way you can meet him and not be impressed."

But what Mr. Boesak would describe as Christian witness appears in an altogether different light to the security police, who persist in

regarding Mr. Naude as an agitator. Recent arrests under the security laws have involved persons whose lives he has touched, notably Cedric Mayson, a Methodist minister who was a close associate of Mr. Naude at the Christian Institute.

At 5 a.m. on the November morning that Mr. Mayson was taken into custody, six security policemen rapped on Mr. Naude's door. They stayed for six hours, searching through his library and papers. The search netted three banned publications, an old issue of a journal of the outlawed African National Congress and two books. Technically, Mr. Naude could

be charged with possession of banned literature. But the presumption is that the search, the arrests that same morning and the interrogation sessions that presumably took place in the following days and weeks were aimed at finding incriminating evidence of a more serious nature.

A series of important political trials is widely expected this year. Those in detention under the Terrorism Act have yet to be charged, however, so it is impossible to guess whether the trials will furnish another chapter in the effort to uncover links between Mr. Naude and the underground movements.



Beyers Naude

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Starfish That Devour Coral May Be Blessing in Disguise

By James P. Sterba

New York Times Service

TOWNSVILLE, Australia — Headlines such as "Starfish Plague Returns" and "Starving Millions Are Eating the Great Barrier Reef" have sounded the alarm once again here on Australia's northeastern coast.

The coral-eating Crown of Thorns starfish is back in force, its hungry armies again turning verdant patches of tropical reef into watery moonscapes, just as they did in the 1960s and early 1970s. But this time marine scientists have remained calm.

Paula followed the discovery in those early days that major infestations of this spiny predator were devouring Pacific and Indian Ocean reefs from the Red Sea to Hawaii. Environmentally conscious observers believed man's abuse of the oceans had touched off a new and terrifying plague. The Crown of Thorns became "ocean enemy No. 1."

Not any more. The Crown of Thorns is gaining a new image. Its attacks are as destructive as ever, but some marine scientists are defending it as a creature periodically depurated by nature to destroy coral reefs in order to save them.

Other scientists are not yet prepared to go that far, but their research over the last decade has established, to the satisfaction of most of them, that the plagues are not new and they have occurred periodically for centuries; that they are probably more likely to be caused by weather or other natural phenomena rather than by man, although human disturbances may serve to increase the severity or frequency of plagues, and that destroyed reefs tend to regenerate far more quickly than was believed.

Beneficial Effects

Dr. William A. Newman, of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla, Calif., is among those who compare Crown of Thorns outbreaks to beneficial forest fires. They believe that in eating away the living surface of a reef, they create space for different young species of coral and other animals to get established.

Citing studies by Robert T. Paine, a specialist on predators at the University of Washington, and others, Newman said: "We think this predator is required to maintain the high species diversity of the ecosystem. In diversity, he added, there is strength."

Researchers have found that in the competition for space to live and grow on a reef, bigger and stronger species of coral tend to monopolize. Smaller, rarer species cannot get a start or get pushed out. Catastrophic disturbances, such as a starfish plague or a hurricane, serve as a kind of subversive law, re-establishing competition for more space.

But that does not make the Crown of Thorns, scientifically named *Acanthaster planci*, much easier to like. Its 16 arms are covered with sharp, poisonous spines and it has repugnant table manners: It coughs up its stomach, smothering its meal in digestive juices, and shreds up the mixture. It performs its gastronomic feat, called stomach egestion, on the tiny animal polyps of hard

coral, the builders of coral reefs. An average adult *Acanthaster* is about 24 inches in diameter and can eat away about two square feet of the fleshy polyps a day, leaving nothing but hard outer skeletons.

Scientists think normal starfish population density on a balanced reef is about six to 12 per square mile. But in a plague, starfish hit the thousands eat across an average reef at a rate of perhaps half a mile a month, turning one of the planet's most productive ecosystems into a pile of underwater rubble. Fish and other mobile reef dwellers quickly vacate.

For the millions of tropical islanders who depend on reefs for food, income and protection from open seas, this is not an act of endangerment. Many fear that their fishing grounds, tourist industries and, perhaps, even their coastal homes could be eroded in the aftermath of starfish binges.

Coral reefs need a veneer of constantly building animal life. Without it, the remaining limestone skeletons are subject to erosion and dissolution through wave and current action. It is this edifice of skeletons, with their frosting of coral life, that shields tropical islands and coastlines from the open ocean's destructive forces.

"I happen to think reefs are fairly resilient," said David J. Barnes, a specialist in coral metabolism with the Australian Institute of Marine Science, near Townsville. "But this starfish is very efficient. I can't think of a more thorough way to denude a reef with the possible exception of using nuclear weapons."

Productive Survivors

Reefs, however, have proved to be survivors. "By productive, we mean that a coral reef is able to channel at least as much, and probably more, of the energy of sunlight into living tissues than any other system in the world — certainly as much as sugarcane, which is probably as productive as a man-assisted crop can be," said Roger Bradbury, a marine ecologist at the Australian institute.

"By diverse, we mean it has millions of creatures doing things. If a prairie is like a small town with a general store and a gas station, a coral reef is like New York City — it's switched on, it's going all the time. People used to associate this kind of frenetic activity with instability — one major disturbance and the whole system crashes. But these things don't appear to be that way. There seems to be an intrinsic stability," he added.

"People also tend to associate

beauty with fragility," Bradbury said. "But now we have very good data from using radioisotopes to trace growth rates showing that reefs in general grow on the order of something like 10 times faster than we used to think they did."

"The Crown of Thorns hit the reefs around Green Island in the mid-60s," said Peter F. Sale, a marine biologist at the University of Sydney, referring to an island resort in New South Wales. "By the mid-70s, they had grown back to the point where if you had not known, you could not tell it had happened."

The ocean water around coral reefs is a thick soup of microscopic creatures, including the larvae of coral polyps and Crown of Thorns starfish. Currents can carry them miles. Those not consumed by larger reef animals eventually find places to live and grow. For coral larvae, a reef laid bare by starfish soon becomes a new community.

On older reefs, this is much more difficult. They are crowded, and when the bigger, healthier species need space to grow, they take it by pushing smaller, weaker species out. Major disturbances tend to reverse this trend.

Human Impact Noted

Scientists continue to debate what sets off a Crown of Thorns plague. Each female starfish lays millions of eggs, but normally far less than 1 percent survive. What increases this survival rate?

"More often than not, when you find a starfish outbreak, there is some kind of man-type impact around," Bradbury said. "So the reasonable question now is whether man's activities increase the frequency of the plagues."

Dr. Robert Endean, at the University of Queensland in Brisbane, argues that man has increased the survival rate by depleting the starfish's predators. Stocks of several species of groupers, which eat young starfish, have been lowered by fishermen. Another starfish eater, the triton, a gastropod mollusk, lives in a shell prized by collectors. The giant clam, a filter feeder on various types of larvae, has been severely depleted from reefs in much of Asia by pirate Taiwanese clamming boats.

Other scientists argue that intensive agriculture upriver from the reefs has greatly increased the runoff of nutrients that help starfish larvae survive.

Newman of Scripps said he believed the outbreaks might occur both with and without man's help, just as forest fires do.

Sounds to Convincingly Lie By

By David Larsen

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — "Honey," the phone caller tells his wife or husband, "I'll be a little late tonight. I'm caught in the middle of a cattle stockyard."

And lest the person on the other end should suspect otherwise, what comes over the phone in the background but the noise of thundering hoofs and raucous moos.

If the party being called thinks that is a lot of bull, then why not try the excuse of being in church. How could that be doubted?

"It is our most popular sound effect," Mason Zelazny boasted. "Comes complete with organ music and the murmur of a congregation."

What hath Zelazny wrought?

It is known as "What's Your Excuse?" and the other day the Palomino Club here, that shrine of country-western achievements, became the first place in California to have such a booth. Indeed, for whatever it is worth, this is only the second one in the entire nation.

The name Zelazny seems to be consistent with creativity. A little more than two years ago, one Stan Zelazny, along with a buddy, obtained a patent on a talking tombstone.

His namesake (no relation) said in an interview that the idea for his excuse brainchild came a year ago while he was on a business flight to Miami. Zelazny was a respiratory therapist at the time.

"A friend and I were tossing around what a hassle it is to be in one place and having to explain to someone why you are going to be late for an appointment to be some place else," the inventor said. "We considered starting an excuse answering service, having someone say she is your mother and that you have come down with the flu."

First Problem

That led to a more practical concept, an automated telephone booth that would allow the caller to suggest that he or she is in any of 15 different locations.

"The first problem was a booth," Zelazny recalled. "The phone company told us they weren't making any anymore."

He and some Texas friends headed for a construction site and began taking measurements with a tape at one of those outdoor portable toilets.

"There was an elderly worker inside and he started yelling. He wanted to know if we planned to tie up the thing and kidnap him."

But shortly thereafter, inside a garage, emerged a wooden prototype to take its place alongside the other great advances in civilization, like the square egg maker.

All that remained was creating the various sounds, most of which were supplied by a studio in Newport Beach, Calif.

Just as in Billy Bob's Texas in Fort Worth, where the original booth was installed, the one at the end of the bar at the Palomino is activated by the user inserting a dollar bill for two minutes of background accompaniment.

Following directions inside the 8-foot carpeted, soundproof stall, the user punches a button to make his selection, places the phone call, and then presses a "start" button to begin the excuse recital.

"After you make the selection you have 10 free seconds during which to change your mind," the originator said. "In case you suddenly decide, 'She'll never believe that.'"

Excuse in Use

While the structure is occupied, a lighted sign outside it proclaims: "Excuse in Use."

One of the most selected choices is the old I'm-at-the-auto-shop-play. That comes complete with a background of engines being revved, hammering of metal, a mechanic swearing at his help.

Or consider the still-at-the-airport straggle. With this one you get departures and arrivals being announced, passengers being paged.

You can even control volume, so that the sound of a jet roaring overhead is deafening," Zelazny explained.

The volume control is also useful during the rainstorm effect, to indicate how foolhardy it would be to venture out during such a downpour (with claps of thunder for emphasis).

"One of our excuses — the police station sounds — worked very effectively for a couple of college students," the inventor said. "They called home with it to say they were in jail. Their families wired them each \$100."

Many of the ideas for sounds came from Zelazny's wife, Sherri, who he said has had firsthand experience with some of the excuses.

Their current phone-connected sound effects include those of a war, complete with gunfire, explosions, air-raid sirens. These days, what with all the tension in the world, who is to doubt that the caller does not happen to be caught in one?

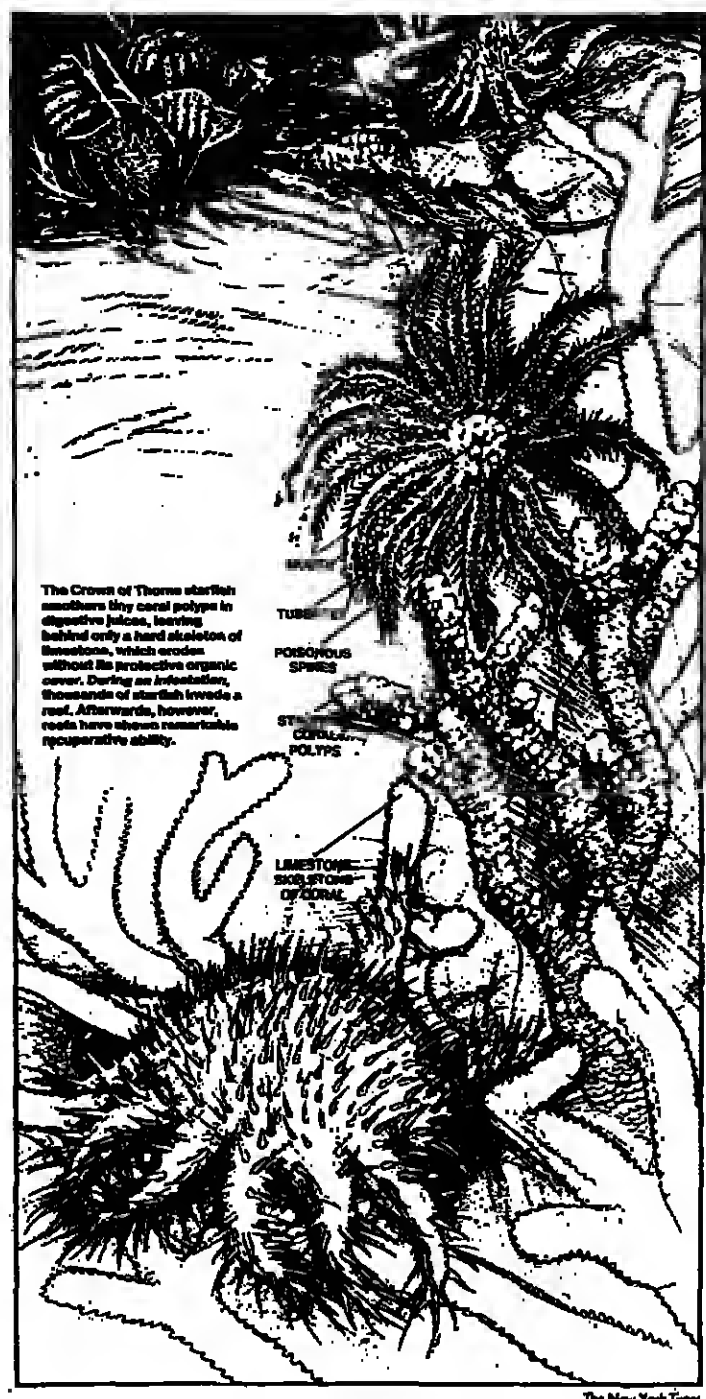
Also available to the caller are tapes of a hospital waiting room, restaurant, night in the jungle, nursery, traffic jam, department store, office — and even total silence.

More Effects Planned

In the planning stage, said the 31-year-old Zelazny, is the addition of such excuses as being at a beauty salon, bowling alley, laundromat, massage parlor.

The sounds so far are doing well enough. "We had one guy at the Texas club who had phoned his mother-in-law with an alibi, supported by an appropriate background, to relay to his wife," the inventor said.

As the caller stepped out of the booth, who was waiting — unknown to both of them — but his wife. She was about to use it for the same purpose.



The Crown of Thorns starfish has five main arms and numerous smaller, branching arms, all covered in sharp spines. It is shown in its natural habitat, with a label pointing to its 'poisonous spines' and another pointing to its 'tentacles'.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Fujitsu Will Supply Large Computers to Siemens

TOKYO — Fujitsu said Thursday that it has received orders to supply several M-380 large frame computers to Siemens, the West German electronics company, early next year.

This is the first overseas order for the model, it said. Fujitsu declined to disclose the contract value but said the domestic market price is about two billion yen (\$8.9 million) a unit.

Fujitsu said it has also concluded the contracts with Britain's International Computers Ltd. and Amdahl of the United States for M-380 computers. Industry sources said Fujitsu plans to increase exports of large computers to cover part of the development costs.

W. German Bank Provides for Polish Risk

FRANKFURT — Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft will make risk provisions for its Polish loans and has sufficient reserves in various forms to cover all of its exposure to Poland, management board spokesman Thomas Wegscheider told a press conference Thursday.

Neither he nor management board member Dieter Hoffmann would give the exact size of the bank's Polish exposure, but Mr. Hoffmann said it does not exceed 900 million Deutsche marks.

He declined to specify the degree to which the bank will try in its 1981 accounts to offset Polish exposure with special risk provisions, saying that to offset Polish loans 100 percent would be foolish.

Ricoh Watch Reports Loss for Latest Year

TOKYO — Ricoh Watch reported on Thursday a net loss of 2.18 billion yen for the business year ending Nov. 30, 1981, compared with a 250 million yen profit a year earlier.

Securities analysts later said the poor performance of the watch company is likely to trim the consolidated net income of the Ricoh Group. They estimated the group's consolidated net will be 14.50 billion yen in the year ending March 31, 1982, down 11 percent from 16.26 billion a year earlier.

Thyssen Plans One-for-Five Rights Issue

DUSSELDORF — Thyssen plans to raise approximately 500 million Deutsche marks in the near future by means of a possible one-for-five rights issue at about 90 DM a share, managing board chairman, Dieter Spethmann said Thursday.

He told the annual news conference that he was unable to say when this capital increase will take place but that its timing will depend on the value of the company's shares on West German stock exchanges.

The company's present share capital totals 1.30 billion DM or 25.97 million 50-DM ordinary shares. A one-for-five issue at 90 marks would yield 467.52 million DM.

IBM Confirms Videodisc Talks With Pioneer

ARMONK, N.Y. — International Business Machines has held discussions with Pioneer Electronics of Japan about IBM's Discovision joint venture with MCA, an IBM spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman would not comment on Japanese speculation that IBM and MCA would announce a decision for Discovision to suspend videodisc production and for Pioneer to start making the discs for the venture. Pioneer in Tokyo has refused to comment.

Crédit Lyonnais Appoints New President

PARIS — Jean Deffassieux has been appointed president of Crédit Lyonnais, one of France's "big three" nationalized deposit banks, it was announced Thursday.

Deffassieux, 56, replaces Claude Piere-Brossollette, who had occupied the post since 1976. Mr. Piere-Brossollette's mandate was not renewed on Jan. 30 when there was a major reshuffling on the bank's board.

Mr. Deffassieux had been in charge of the international affairs division at Crédit Lyonnais since 1972.

Tin Dealers Skeptical on London Action

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Tin dealers here believe that action taken by the London Metal Exchange to prevent a potential price squeeze at the end of this month is unlikely to prove effective.

Dealers said that the LME's decision to limit the penalty a dealer must pay a buyer for deferring delivery would give some relief to dealers caught in tight positions. But they added that, depending on the number of so-called short sellers involved, it might push the squeeze forward and prices would soon move more.

Spot tin in London jumped another \$100 Thursday from the closing price Wednesday, trading at \$2,900 a metric ton in early trading and \$40 above previous record peak reached Wednesday.

Volume of metal traded for immediate delivery was only 65 metric tons, reflecting the tightly controlled stocks held by the major support buyer of the last seven months, traders said.

The London market has been concerned about Feb. 25 and 26, when the major support buyer, widely believed to have links with Malaysia, is due to take delivery of large quantities of tin bought under forward contracts.

Nigerians Scrap Gas Group, Plan to Keep Project Alive

LAGOS — Nigeria has announced the breakup of a consortium with Western oil companies that was to have built a \$14-billion liquefied natural gas project but has said the government intends to continue the project.

A statement by the president's office Wednesday said the consortium, Bonny LNG, was going into voluntary liquidation for purely legal and financial reasons.

This formal measure "in no way implies that the government intends to abandon the development of Nigeria's abundant natural gas resources," it said. "Once the necessary plans have been completed, a new company will be set up to prosecute an LNG project."

Economist Backs U.S. Complaints in Steel Review

WASHINGTON — The U.S. steel industry has lost \$1 billion a year in gross revenue and shipped 2 million tons a year less than it might have because of subsidized competition from Western European steelmakers, a leading economist has said.

Lawrence R. Klein, economics professor at the University of Pennsylvania and designer of the Wharton econometrics model for the U.S. economy, testified Wednesday before the International Trade Commission in a hearing on complaints filed by the U.S. industry that Western European companies are competing unfairly.

Seven steel companies have accused 11 countries, most of them in Europe, of subsidizing their steel exports to the United States and "dumping" the product at below fair value.

Mr. Klein, a Nobel-prize-winning economist, testified in support of the domestic industry's position that it was being injured by the cut-rate imports and had suffered lost revenue and jobs.

The European Economic Community, seven of whose members have been cited in the complaints, has strongly rejected the charges.

Intel Sees Japanese Operation As Spark for Future Growth

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

TSUKUBA, Japan — By the look of it, a slice of California's Silicon Valley has been transplanted here, 40 miles northeast of Tokyo. The modern low-slung building, the cheery beige partitions that divide office space inside, even the landscaping, are similar to the Santa Clara, Calif., headquarters of Intel Corp., a leading U.S. semiconductor maker.

The Intel building, opened two months ago, is part of the big push that U.S. semiconductor producers are making into Japan. Companies are opening offices, expanding existing operations and making commitments to produce in Japan.

The drive comes at a time when the U.S. semiconductor industry is suffering a steep decline in profitability brought on by the recession in the United States and strong competition from its Japanese rivals such as Nippon Electric, Hitachi and Fujitsu.

Particularly irksome to the U.S. industry, long regarded as a model of competitive vigor, has been the recent Japanese triumph in a key segment of the business, large-scale memory chips, which store data.

"We're really seeing the shift in leadership from the U.S. to Japan in semiconductor memories," said Benjamin A. Rosen, president of Rosen Research and an electronics industry analyst based in New York.

The U.S. counterattack is an effort to retrieve a respectable share of the rapidly growing \$4 billion-plus annual semiconductor market in Japan and, some executives say, to tap the skilled Japanese work force and manufacturing expertise.

"Big, Growing Market"

The U.S. counterattack is an effort to retrieve a respectable share of the rapidly growing \$4 billion-plus annual semiconductor market in Japan and, some executives say, to tap the skilled Japanese work force and manufacturing expertise.

The Japanese subsidiary of Motorola, the second-largest U.S. semiconductor producer after Texas Instruments, has increased its work force by about 40 percent in the past two years, to more than 300 persons.

About a year ago, Nippon Motorola entered into a joint venture to produce semiconductors with Toko, a Japanese electronics company.

Bankers Urge U.S. Foreign Exchange Action

By Marcus Ferrar
Reuters

DAVOS, Switzerland — Central bankers of Switzerland, Japan and Italy Thursday urged the United States to join in concerted central bank intervention to prevent wide fluctuations in the value of the dollar, but a U.S. official indicated their pleas were unlikely to be heeded.

Fritz Leutwiler, president of the Swiss National Bank and chairman of the Bank for International Settlements, said the world economy already had high inflation and very high interest rates, and if the uncertainty of rapidly fluctuating exchange rates was added there was a risk it would break down.

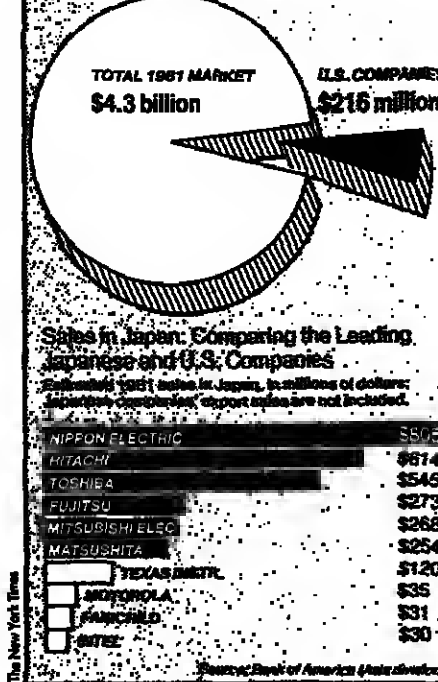
"The presence of the U.S. Federal Reserve in the exchange market would have an important psychological importance. Without it, the market has the feeling nobody really cares," he told a European management symposium.

Mr. Leutwiler said that despite his call for concerted action in exchange markets he believed the fight against inflation should continue to have priority worldwide. The other central bankers agreed.

In Washington, a White House spokesman said Thursday that President Reagan would soon announce a plan to bring down mortgage interest rates, but a presidential spokesman later denied the report.

A White House press spokesman, David R. Gergen, said that Edwin Meese, 34, a counselor to the president, had told him that he had been misunderstood in reports quoting him as saying Mr. Reagan would take action in the next few weeks to reduce interest rates.

For U.S. Companies, a Small Piece of Japan's Semiconductor Market



with Toko, a Japanese electronics company. The plant in Fukushima Prefecture, about 100 miles north of Tokyo, is now manufacturing so-called CMOS integrated circuits, advanced semiconductor devices that consume very little energy.

In addition, Motorola has decided to establish its own manufacturing plant in Japan. Motorola's choice of location for its own production (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Major Steel Works Set Merger in W. Germany

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — Two of West Germany's largest steel companies agreed Thursday to merge their steelmaking activities in a new joint venture that will form Western Europe's second largest steel company.

Krupp Stahl and Krupp Südwestfalen, steel making divisions of Fried Krupp, and Estel-Hoesch Werke, the West German arm of the Dutch-West German steel company, Estel, announced in a joint statement their intention to merge their steelmaking, steel finishing and other activities in a new company in which Krupp Stahl and Estel-Hoesch will hold equal shares.

The planned combination, which has been given the provisional name Ruhrstahl, will have deep effects on Western Europe's steel industry. The company would be Europe's second biggest steel producer, with a crude steel production of roughly 9 million metric tons, and yearly sales of about \$5 billion to \$6 billion. The largest steel maker is West Germany's Thyssen, which last year turned out 11.1 million tons.

NYSE Prices Close Mixed

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed Thursday as blue chip issues outperformed the rest of the market, which continued to be dominated by concerns about the direction of interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped more than six points at one point but a late rally caused it to close at 847.03, up 2.00 points. All other indices were lower, however, and declines led advances by a 3-to-2 margin. Volume rose to 53.3 million shares from the 49.6 million traded Wednesday.

Prices moved lower throughout most of the day after a forecast by the Congressional Budget Office of a \$100 billion federal deficit in 1982 and a \$150 billion shortfall in 1983.

Analysts said investors are concerned that large deficits will require the government to step up its financing requirements, placing upward pressure on interest rates.

The administration had projected the deficit would reach \$90 billion this year and then decline in 1983. But CBO Director Alice Rivlin told a congressional hearing that the military buildup is producing large deficits.

Analysts said buyers may have re-entered the market late in the day when a \$2.5 billion Treasury auction of 20-year bonds was completed.

Industrial Output Declines by 1.9% in West Germany

BONN — West Germany's seasonally adjusted industrial production index fell a provisional 1.9 percent in December to the same level as a year earlier, according to Economic Ministry figures released Thursday.

The production index, base 1976, stood at a provisional 105 in December and compared with 105 in November, 1980. The index had fallen 0.9 percent in November.

Meanwhile, the ministry said the index of West German manufacturing industry incoming orders was unchanged in December after a 1 percent rise in November. The index for incoming orders, base 1976, stood at a provisional 105 in December and compared with 104 in December, 1980.

The ministry said domestic incoming orders in December remained at the low November level, while the lively demand from abroad seen in recent months fell slightly during December.

Bonn has said that an expected revival in world trade should allow West German gross national product to grow 1.5 percent in 1982, after dropping 0.3 percent in 1981.

CURRENCY RATES

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	S	₹	₪	₦	₧	₡
American Express	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of America	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Montreal	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of New York	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Paris	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Rome	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Spain	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Tokyo	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Vienna	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Zurich	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of London	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Hamburg	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Frankfurt	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Cologne	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Düsseldorf	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Stuttgart	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Munich	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Berlin	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Bremen	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Hanover	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Karlsruhe	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Regensburg	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Salzburg	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Vienna	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Zurich	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of London	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Hamburg	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Frankfurt	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Cologne	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Düsseldorf	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Stuttgart	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Munich	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Berlin	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Bremen	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Hanover	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Karlsruhe	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Bank of Salzburg	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Bank of London	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Bank of Bremen	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Hanover	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Karlsruhe	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Bank of Stuttgart	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Bank of Stuttgart	2.574	4.808	19.355	41.885	1.356	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

TOKYO — Japanese exports this year could rise about 10 percent from last year when they rose 17.9 percent to \$149.38 billion on an annual basis, president of Mitsubishi Corp., Y. Mimura said Thursday.

He told reporters however, much depends on the yen exchange rate, but said he hoped it would strengthen in the latter part of this year. He also predicted Japanese vehicle exports would be the nation's biggest single export item, will stay same level in 1982 as last year at 6.05 million, but they increased 1.3 percent over 1980.

Commenting on current trade issues, Mimura said the problem over so-called tariff barriers, 67 of which the government said last week it would drop, has been Japanese inspectors and customs officials being the regulations too much to the letter. He urged this changes the problem over non-tariff barriers is bound to persist.

Regarding future trends of Japan's *shasbo* or general trading houses, Mr. Mimura said these companies will have to place more emphasis on business in the Third World. Japanese exports are hampered by the economic slowdown in industrialized countries and by trade friction, while domestic business will probably decline.

Mitsubishi is the largest of the nine *shasbo* in Japan which together in fiscal 1981 from April to March, accounted for \$334 billion worth of transactions, equivalent to 30 percent of Japanese GNP.

Advertising Firm Stocks Seen as Good Buys

By Vartan G. Vartan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Advertising agencies may appear as homogenous enterprises to the U.S. public, but they contain a strong international streak. In fact, "international" is literally the last word in the name of such publicly owned companies as Ogilvy & Mather, BBDO and Doyle Dane Bernbach.

The sense of global endeavor is also apparent in other corporate names. There is, for example, the Interpublic Group, the world's largest ad agency, and the JWT Group, which owns the J. Walter Thompson agency. There is a saying in the advertising business that "JWT colonized South America shortly after Columbus."

Finally, among the large, publicly held agencies, there is Foote, Cone & Belding Communications, whose billings are also worldwide.

The global reach of these companies makes good sense, according to Alan J. Gottesman, an industry analyst at the brokerage firm of L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin. "As an agency, you follow clients like Coca-Cola and General Motors overseas," he explained. "It's just the natural, evolutionary thing to do."

Analysts Tout International Agencies

But this worldwide advertising activity affected the bottom-line profits of agencies adversely in 1981. With the strength of the dollar, foreign currency translation losses cut into the companies' profit. In advertising circles, they call it "an unpredictable event."

But Mr. Gottesman said that recent changes in accounting practices "should ameliorate the impact of foreign currency translations on reported profits in 1982."

Currently, he says, advertising issues are "relatively cheap." The analyst added: "Their earnings prospects don't justify such a downcast appraisal in the stock market. And, looking out over the next three to four years, the profit outlook is quite good."

Advertising stocks generally sell at a relatively low price-earnings ratio in comparison with stocks in other market sectors.

One money manager who pays close attention to companies with low P-E's is Scott M. Black, president of Delphi Capital Management in Boston. His firm manages \$80 million — the client minimum is a hefty \$10 million — for pension funds and foundations.

Mr. Black projects the average P-E multiple, based on expected 1982 earnings, for companies in Standard & Poor's 500-stock average at 7. "That means the best buy in the advertising group on a value basis today is 'interpublic,'" he said. "According to my estimates, this stock is selling at only 5.4 times its earnings for the current year."

Interpublic serves both Coca-Cola and General Motors, as well as such other clients as Johnson & Johnson, Texas Instruments and Bache Halsey Stuart Shields.

Mr. Black, who worked for Merrill Lynch in the mid-1970s as an associate director of corporate development, also praised Ogilvy & Mather. Its shares trade at 6.8 times the estimated earnings for 1982.

"In my view, Ogilvy & Mather is the best-managed agency among the publicly owned companies," Black said. "It excels in all three key areas of the business — creativity, market research and placement."

Ogilvy & Mather, incidentally, is the only advertising agency that is included by Smith Barney, Harris

Upham & Co. in its current list of "Special Situations and Smaller Growth Stocks."

At Delphi Capital Management, Mr. Black also favors an investment in John Blair & Co., which has close ties to the advertising business. Blair is the largest independent sales representative in national spot advertising time sales for television and radio stations in the United States. Among its activities, Blair prints coupons that appear in insert sections of Sunday newspapers.

Aside from selected issues in the advertising field, Mr. Black believes that certain special situations should outperform the overall stock market this year.

Elsewhere, one money manager who ranges worldwide for investment ideas is John Templeton, founder and president of the Templeton group of mutual funds.

During the last quarter-century, his most favored countries for investment included Canada and, later, Japan. At present the United States is the dominant area, and advertising stocks have accounted for a small slice of the Templeton portfolio. As of last Oct. 31, various Templeton funds owned shares of Interpublic, JWT, Ogilvy & Mather, Doyle Dane Bernbach and Foote, Cone & Belding.

Intel Views Japan As A Key to Growth

(Continued from Page 9)

tion facility has been the subject of spirited, though speculative, handclapping in the Japanese press. "We are looking, but we have not yet decided on a site," said Kenichi Yoshida, executive vice president of Nippon Motorola.

For its part, Texas Instruments, the world's largest semiconductor maker, is reported to have increased production sharply at its plant in Miho, north of Tokyo, and transferred most of its manufacture of the new 64K RAM (random-access memory) chip there.

The prevailing story of Texas Instruments' experience with the 64K RAM is widely cited within the industry as a classic example of the benefits of manufacturing in Japan.

In September, 1978, Texas Instruments announced that it had designed and would produce a 64K chip. Containing 65,536 cells of memory, the chip must be produced under strict, rigidly controlled manufacturing conditions.

A speck of dust on one of the many cells can make the chip malfunction. In the delicate stages of production, workers are dressed like surgeons in an operating room and, in some Japanese companies at least, employees in the "clean room" are required to wash their hair with a special shampoo every day.

Texas Instruments first tried to produce the 64K chips at its plant in Lubbock, Tex. According to industry executives and others, the rejection rate at the Lubbock plant was much too high. Consequently, much of Texas Instruments' production of 64K chips was transferred to Miho, where the results have been markedly improved.



Intel employees test semiconductors at the company's new Japanese headquarters near Tokyo.

U.S. Monthly Auto Sales Hit 21-Year Low

The Associated Press

DETROIT — The U.S. auto industry slump continued last month with no relief in sight as sales by domestic automakers fell 18.5 percent to the lowest level for the month in 21 years, according to company reports.

Imports claimed a January record share of the new car market, manufacturers said.

Domestic automakers said they sold 368,138 cars in January compared with 469,832 cars sold in the 1981 month. Because there was an additional selling day in January last year, the percentage comparison is based on the rate of sales per day.

"The [auto industry] depression is 35 months old," said Arvid Jouppe, a Detroit-based analyst for

Colin Hochstetler Co. "The industry is truly running on empty now."

Mr. Jouppe blamed the poor January showing on high prices, lack of consumer confidence, bad weather across the country and confusion over the potential impact on car prices of labor contract negotiations at General Motors.

GM said it sold 222,544 cars in January, down 21.1 percent from sales of 283,219 cars in January 1981.

At Ford Motor, sales were down 5.7 percent for the month, while Chrysler sales were down 15 percent. American Motors said sales for the month declined 40 percent. Volkswagen of America reported a sales drop of 55.5 percent. Import sales amounted to about 164,000 cars, down 2.9 percent

from about 176,000 in January 1981. But while import sales were down, their share of the total U.S. market increased to 30.9 percent, up from 27.3 percent in the same month last year and a record for the month of January.

EEC Sees No Conflict In French Programs

Reuters

BRUSSELS — EEC Commission experts have ruled that French plans to restructure several industrial sectors to raise the competitiveness of domestic producers and reduce import penetration do not in principle conflict with EEC regulations, commission sources said Thursday.

The experts examined the plans for the textile, leather, domestic appliance, furniture and toy industries following complaints from other EEC governments that they trade rules. They said further study of financial aid to the sectors concerned was necessary to make sure it conformed with EEC competition rules.

Qatar Oil Production, Shipments Down 14%

Reuters

DOHA, Qatar — Qatar's oil output averaged 405,000 barrels a day and exports 392,000 barrels a day in 1981, both down by 14 percent from the previous year, Ali Jaidah, general manager of Qatar General Petroleum said Thursday.

Qatar's present rate of production is in line with a decision last year by 10 of the 13 OPEC member states to reduce output by at least 10 percent because of a glut in the world oil market, he told a news conference.

European Gold Markets

Feb. 4, 1982

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	363.75	363.75	4.35
Zurich	363.75	363.75	4.35
Paris (215/25)	363.75	363.75	4.35
Frankfurt	363.75	363.75	4.35
Official Rates for London, Paris and Frankfurt, Germany and other cities for Swiss, U.S. dollars per gram.			

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
100	150.450	150.450	150.450
200	150.450	150.450	150.450
300	150.450	150.450	150.450
400	150.450	150.450	150.450
500	150.450	150.450	150.450
600	150.450	150.450	150.450
700	150.450	150.450	150.450
800	150.450	150.450	150.450
900	150.450	150.450	150.450
1000	150.450	150.450	150.450

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Gold Options

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Through New York Industrial Index First

Prices in U.S. dollars

Maturity

Feb. 25 94/100 94/100

March 25 94/100 94/100

April 25 94/100 94/100

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COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in millions. In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

France			
Cie Gie d'Electricite			
Year	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	54,300	46,800	41,300
Profits	275.9	241.3	212.7
Switzerland			
Bank Leu			
Year	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	8,590	6,430	5,250
Profits	29.78	27.83	24.73
United States			
Continental Airlines			
4th Quar.	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	289.1	222.5	181.1
Net Loss	13.40	15.11	15.11
Year	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	1,090	972.0	812.0
Net Loss	60.36	28.70	28.70
Dow Chemical			
4th Quar.	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	2,790	2,770	2,770
Profits	64.5	242.3	242.3
Per Share	0.35	1.23	1.23
Year	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	11,670	10,630	9,630
Profits	54.6	805.0	805.0
Per Share	3.00	4.42	4.42
Gannett			
4th Quar.	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	377.2	377.2	377.2
Profits	54.6	47.9	47.9
Year	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	1,400	1,200	1,200
Profits	172.5	151.9	151.9
Grace (W.R.)			
4th Quar.	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	1,750	1,700	1,700
Profits	8.17	8.17	8.17
Per Share	1.71	1.44	1.44
West Germany			
Thyssen Group			
Year	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	35,300	34,000	34,000
Profits	108,682	117,2	117,2

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JANUARY 1982

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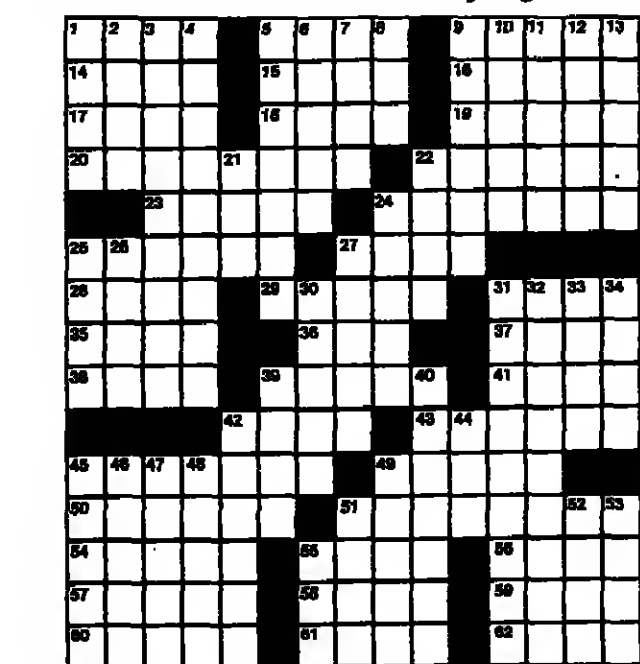
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
	C	F	C	C	F
ALBANY	14	11	55	CLOUDY	
ALBUQUERQUE	17	13	37	FAIR	
AMSTERDAM	10	7	26	CLOUDY	
ANAKAP	-1	30	-13	9	Overcast
ATHENS	9	48	3	27	Cloudy
AUCKLAND	20	17	44	FAIR	
BANGKOK	33	31	25	77	Fair
BARRIUT	9	48	4	27	Fair
BELGRADE	8	5	19	CLOUDY	
BELMONT	10	7	26	Cloudy	
BIRMINGHAM	7	4	21	Fair	
BOSTON	7	4	21	Fair	
BRAZILIA	6	3	24	Cloudy	
BUCAREST	6	3	24	Cloudy	
BUDAPEST	10	7	26	Cloudy	
BUEENOS AIRES	26	23	29	Fair	
CAIRO	7	4	21	Fair	
CAPETOWN	26	23	29	FAIR	
CASABLANCA	17	13	27	Fair	
CHICAGO	-10	-11	-15	5	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	8	32	-3	27	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	13	27	Fair	
DAMASCUS	15	12	19	Fair	
DUBLIN	5	46	7	45	Fair
EDINBURGH	6	41	4	27	Cloudy
FLORENCE	10	7	26	Cloudy	
FRANKFURT	10	7	26	Cloudy	
GENEVA	4	39	1	34	Fair
GUANGZHOU	25	23	35	75	Fair
HONG KONG	33	33	10	64	FAIR
HOUSTON	7	45	-1	30	CLOUDY
ISTANBUL	10	7	26	Cloudy	
JERUSALEM	10	7	26	Cloudy	
JAKARTA	14	11	52	Fair	
JEDDAH	14	11	52	Fair	
JEROME	19	14	52	Fair	
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JEROME	19	14	52	Fair	
JERUSALEM	14	11	52	Fair	

Observer

T.R.'s Big Jelly Bean

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I dropped in on two Ronnies. He was delighted. "Great you could come by," he said. "Let's just sit around with our feet up and smile and be nice folks."

"I'd like that a whole heap and then some, T.R.," I said.

A buzzer sounded. "Got to step out a second. Help yourself to the jelly beans," he said.

I took a fistful and watched him was back in a jiffy scowling. "If you had to work to buy your own jelly beans instead of taking jelly-bean hand-outs, this country wouldn't be in the shape it's in today."

I'd learned to expect these sudden twists in Two Ronnies' mood.

"Isn't it awful about Communism, T.R.?" I said.

He ground his molars. "Communism and its Soviet masters are deceitful atheist liars who have to be resisted at every street corner. The only thing they understand is iron firmness," he said.

The buzzer interrupted. I guessed he was needed outside to sign a hate note to Andrei Gromyko.

"Hey, I thought you liked jelly beans, pal," he grinned when he bounded back into the room. He pressed a handful on me. "Eat and enjoy."

"Busy day," I said.

"Not too," he said. "I just had to lift a grain embargo somebody put on wheat shipments to the Soviet Communists. Why do people do things like that to the Russians anyhow?"

The buzzer called again. He returned fighting mad. "That'll fix their pudding," he muttered.

"What'll fix whose pudding, T.R.?"

"Poland's pudding. I just slapped an embargo on them."

Another buzz. Another quick exit. While he was out a waiter brought in two plates of soul food and when T.R. returned he clapped his hands together and cried, "Oh boy! One of my favorite! Soul food!"

"I didn't know you liked black cuisine, T.R."

"I wish you wouldn't think of cuisine in racial terms," he said. "I detest racial distinctions with every fiber of my being."

The buzzer caught him with turnip greens between the plate and the lip. Coming back, he slammed the door so hard the windows shook.

"What a nerve," he cried. "What preposterous gall."

He was furious with rascally internal Revenue agents. "Would you believe it? They're making social policy. This time they've gone too far. They're using tax law to promote racial desegregation of colleges."

Instead of the buzzer this time there was an alarm bell. He ran out, then ambled back. I'd rarely seen him so genial. "You'll never guess what some nitwit just tried to do," he said.

"Let me try. Some nitwit ordered Internal Revenue to leave racially segregated colleges alone. I'll bet you straightened them out."

"Bet your bottom teeth I straightened them out. If there's one thing old Two Ronnies won't sit still for it's racism."

Before the buzzer could sound he was off again. He became philosophical when he came back. "Know what's destroying this country today? Unbalanced budgets. If they don't start balancing the budget, this country's going to be sitting on a pile of debt that reaches 67 miles into space."

The buzzer sounded very tired now. Out he went and back he came. Picking up our talk, I said, "You're right about those deficits, T.R. We just can't survive with deficits of \$100 billion and more."

"Oh, talking now," he said. "The real trouble with this country today is the concentration of power in Washington. Unless we can pass government back to the states, it's all over with us."

Buzzer. Another exit. Another re-entrance. A heartwarming smile. "Let's get our cowboy boots on, saddle up and go horseback riding," he said.

Fortunately the buzzer had one last buzz, and when he exited I booted. I was pretty sure the Ronnie who came back to go riding would be the one who accuses me of bruising his horse after it kicks me in the kidneys.

New York Times Service

Ustinov Rolls Over Beethoven

By Thomas Quinn Curris

MANILA — Peter Ustinov, who has impersonated Nero, Dr. Johnson, Socrates and King Lear, will try Beethoven next.

The burly British actor-dramatist with the pleasant English accent and the shape of a Russian bear has turned 60 and is on a world tour to publicize his latest screen vehicle, "Evil in the Sun." He attended its premiere at the Manila International Film Festival and flew on to Australia and the United States for more promotional chores.

He recently finished a comic fantasy, "Beethoven's Tenth," to be produced in London in May. In it, the composer returns from the shades of the Chelsea lodgings of a London musicologist who knows every detail of his scores, most of which Beethoven himself has forgotten in his century and a half in the beyond. Fitted with a hearing aid to overcome his deafness, the composer listens to modern music and begins a new symphony. "I would have liked to be Beethoven," says Ustinov, "but I simply haven't his equipment. So the role is a consolation for my thwarted ambition. I shall be Beethoven six nights a week and twice on Wednesdays and Saturdays."

Ustinov, in addition to his varied characters on stage, screen and television, has written 18 plays, two novels, an autobiography, a volume of short stories and has also brought out a volume of caricatures. A translation of his novel "Krumpholtz" was published in the Soviet Union last year. It became a best seller and he was invited to Moscow to be interviewed on television.

"I also inquired about my royalties," he added. "Until a few years ago international copyright was ignored in Russia. But I quoted Karl Marx about a worker being worth his labor and acquired a ruble fortune. A foreign author can't take his earnings with him, but I now have a Soviet bank account."

He is now working on the text for "one of those coffee-table books" on Russia for an English publisher. Between the photographs, he has room to explain that "what has happened in Russia and what is happening has less to do with Communism than with Russianism."

Ustinov, who is half Russian, is in a position to know. Alexander Benois, the painter and scenic designer for Diaghilev's ballet companies, was his mother's uncle. "I was conceived in Petrograd, but born in Swiss Cottage, a London suburb," he chuckled. "I

live like an Englishman, think like a Frenchman and have the soul of a Russian — or so I believe."

Does he attribute the publication of his novel in the Soviet Union to official approval of the concept of political assassination he outlines in his story? Its plot occurred to him when President Kennedy was shot in Dallas.

"No, I doubt that," he said. "Rather there seems to me a growing interest in my writing there." One of his plays, "Halfway up the Tree," a farce about the generation gap in the 1960s, is being acted in Russian theaters and has been discussed in the translation of his autobiography, "Dear Me," with Russian publishers.

Because of his facility in many fields, British critics are reluctant to place Ustinov in the front line of English playwrights, though he has a wider range than most of them. His witty approach to topical issues, his ability to make the house roar, are held against him as an intellectual dramatist. Yet he has been a pioneer in the anti-establishment revolt.

Similarly, as an actor he is regarded as a maverick, avoiding typecasting as much as possible. "Because of the variety of roles I have played, I've become known as the man who can do anything," he said. "Well, not yet," he confessed. "I'm more like an elderly gun dog — a sudden aroma of something interesting — my nostrils twitch and I'm off."

Ustinov has played everything from Shakespeare to revue on the stage, has been twice the recipient of an Oscar and has won countless TV awards. He believes every role has its key, but is opposed to any systematic technique and dabbles about the U.S. "method" school of acting, finding it humorless and limiting.

"Olivier, directing a play in New York, told a 'method' actor to move to the left. The actor was bewildered. 'I'll certainly do as you say, Sir Laurence,' he jibbered, 'but why I am to move to the left? It's not that I don't want to, I'm not particularly happy where I am, but I feel no inner urge to move to the left. What is the motivation for my moving to the left? Your salary, snapped Olivier.'"

According to Ustinov, the challenge of change must be met if an actor is to develop his art. "The actor's meter is to be someone else and not to repeat an expected personality. I try not to be more than 15 people, and never more than 12 at once, so as not to annoy and bore. If things are too easy I come a cropper. Fortunately, I have a placid temperament and a sturdy constitution."



Nancy Reagan's new china was unveiled at a White House state dinner honoring President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt. The 4,372-piece set of ivory china with red and gold borders cost \$209,508 — an average of \$48 per piece — paid for by a nonprofit foundation. Mrs. Reagan's press office put out a chart showing the cost of dishes purchased in the administrations of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Harry Truman and Lyndon Baines Johnson, which made the following comparisons: FDR — actual cost \$9,501.20 (\$74,108 in 1981 dollars); Truman — \$28,271.40 (\$96,100 in 1981 dollars); Johnson — \$80,028.24 (\$195,000 in 1981 dollars). Mubarak toasted the first lady, calling the new china "very elegant."

PEOPLE: Woman, 20, on 851st Dive, Survives 8,000-Foot Fall

A member of the U.S. Army's elite Golden Knights paratrooper team survived an 8,000-foot fall at Fort Bragg, N.C., when her chute failed to open. Terry Bennett landed in a muddy field Friday. She is listed in stable condition at Womack Army Hospital. Bennett, 20, suffered a dislocated elbow, two broken bones in her right wrist and a chipped right ankle bone. The 5-foot-2 Bennett had completed 850 jumps with only one sprained ankle on her record. But this time, her parachute failed to open at 2,000 feet. She pulled the cord on her reserve chute, thinking "something above my head is better than nothing," she said. Nothing happened, and she continued her earward dive at a speed between 60 and 70 miles an hour. "I remember looking at the ground and saying, 'Oh gosh, here it comes,'" she said. "I turned my

head away and hit the ground on my right side, bounced and landed on my left side." Doctors say she will be hospitalized for two weeks and grounded for two months.

In Odank, the wife of detained Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa has given birth to a daughter, the couple's seventh child, Roman Catholic Church sources said. Walesa last saw his wife, Danuta, about three weeks ago. He has been detained since the imposition of martial law in Poland Dec. 13.

Henry Kissinger, 58, former secretary of state, has been admitted to Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston for a physical examination and tests on an old shoulder ailment.

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